The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOL. II NO. 28 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FABRUARY 2 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
31st. January	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Malwa ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914. direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4936	18th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	25th. ,,	8th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	19th. ,,	2nd. Mar.
Tottori Maru	,, E. Moses.	5916	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Linoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tsenling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Malles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July .
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marsellles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. ‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st. Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
C ty of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†C ty of Marsellles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	5th Jan.'15

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	658	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marsellles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 to the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. †P. & O. D. & C. M.
DUMRA, 1695. Th. 5th February 9 a.m. ‡C.M.
LHASA, 2184. Fri. 6th Feb. 6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Muscat, Bushiro and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARJORA," 3164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3418	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 5th March.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 19th Mar.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
2nd February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	655	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ..... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ..... Rs. 14,57,200
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 9,88,587
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)...Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.
89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,22
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hammam St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRISM BINOCULARS

Transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rasse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Binoculars mentioned in the following list:—

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES.

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	,, 120
The "Sollux"	,, 138
,, 10 diameter	,, 155
The "Terlux"	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10% for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above, good [illegible] to stock.
Price List [illegible]

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, For

Branch: 95 [illegible] Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL SHOT ADVRTS.

ADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

BAZAAR and PROVISIONS supplied regularly at advantageous prices. Up-country enquiries and orders promptly attended to. PASCALI and Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 1259

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

GOCULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE teaches Boob-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Economics Commercial Law, Correspondence, Short-hand and Typewriting, Admissions and day. Fees moderate. 0913

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Ibachner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN HEAD MISTRESS, occurs on March 1st, 1914, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 90.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications and age to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
01010 Rajputana.

ENGINE DRIVER WANTED immediately with experience of Gardiner Oil Engines.—Apply CONSULTING ARCHITECT to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Office Bombay. 01037

LADY DOCTOR WANTED immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, a Lady Doctor. May be a European or Indian. Must have British qualification registerable in England. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, inclusive of horse and carriage allowance. Free house (unfurnished). No other allowance.—For further particulars apply with copies of testimonials to A.406 Pioneer Press, Allahabad. 01039

WANTED a good CHILDREN'S NURSE in the mofussil. Apply with particulars, terms and photo to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1414

WANTED—Influential CANVASSERS for Cigars and Cigarettes on liberal commossion. For particulars apply to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1420

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C.I. 01021

WANTED.—TUITIONS by a MOULVI very competent in Persian, Hindustani and Arabic. Knows English. Apply to Box No. 259, Advt. Dept. "Bombay, Chronicle." 1426.

WANTED by an English Gentleman, TUITION in Syrian Arabic, preferably by an Arab. Write stating terms to Box No. 260, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 1433

WANTED.—A GUJARATHI GRADUATE of Journalistic taste and literary attainments on the Editorial Staff for a Gujarathi paper. Salary 70—75. Apply to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1438

WANTED SPORTSMEN to note that the Annual ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS begin from 11th MARCH, 1914. ENTRIES CLOSE 21st FEBRUARY. Particulars from the SECRETARY, DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA CITY. 1435

WANTED One or more of the following Must be good and cheap.
1. Large and strong Hold-all with straps for bedding for travelling.
2. Garden hose with about 30 feet of piping.
3. Assortment of palms and ferns in pots.
4. Steady and reliable chauffeur who knows English.

Apply by letter to Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1389

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	branches
Advertising	Engineering in all
Agricultural	Dairy Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Poultry Farming
Business Training.	Salesmanship

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools.
11, Hammum Street,, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED good Ayah for voyage only for one child. Lady going England April 1st.—Apply Mrs. PAINTER, Ahmedabad. 01032

WANTED—For the Cathedral Orphanage Boys' School, Lahore, an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 140-5-180, furnished quarters. Excellent Provident Fund rules. —Apply HEAD MASTER. 01034

WANTED.—For the Officers Mess, 2nd Q. V. O. Sappers and Miners, at Bangalore, an absolutely first class Head Butler with previous experience, also a second Waiter. Apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to the Mess Secretary. 01036

EXPERIENCED European Nurse wanted in March for three children, ages 5, 3, and 6 months. Hills in Summer, England in the Autumn. Wages Rs. 45 P. M. Highest reference required.—MRS. HUTTON, Meerut. 01041

WANTED ASHES or other clean refuse suitable for FILLING-IN purposes. Apply with particulars of quantities to THE EASTERN CHEMICAL Co., Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED at once Christian Assistant Doctor. Salary according to qualifications and experience.—Apply giving full particulars to DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, Ballard Hospital, Jaunpur, U.P. 01033

WANTED for Darjeeling a smart, experienced young lady assistant to serve through, with a knowledge of millinery preferred.—Apply FRANCIS HARRISON, HATHAWAY & Co, Calcutta. 01031

WANTED a LECTURER to assist the Professor of Physics, Baroda College. Salary Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, according to qualifications. First year probationary M.A., B.Sc., preferred. Apply before 10th February next to

A. B. CLARKE,
01035 Principal, Baroda College.

WANTED a trained COMPUTER. None but men capable of taking out detailed quantities accurately from working drawings need apply.

Apply with copies of certificates stating salary required to
Messrs. JESSOP and Co., Ltd.,
01030 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.—FROM the 1st April. 1914, an Engineer for the Salem Municipality on Rs. 150—5—200. Only those who have passed the B. E. Degree Examination have passed teh B. E. Degree Examination or hold Civil Engineering College Certificate of Engineer class need apply. Preference will be given to applicants with some experience.

E. S. RAMASWAMY IYER,
Chairman.
Salem Municipal Office,
27th Jan., 1914. 01040

WANTED a STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMAN, capable of preparing complete working drawings. None but trained men with practical experience need apply. A liberal salary would be paid to a suitable man who would find a permanency.

Apply stating age, salary expected and experience with copies of certificates to
Messrs. JESSOP and Co., Ltd.,
93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
01028

WANTED a Draftsman for the District Engineer's Office, Darbhanga, on a salary of Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 per month by annual increment of Rs. 2. Applications with copies of testimonials. stating age, previous employment &c. should reach the undersigned by the 10th February 1914.

A. R. A. H. DUKE, Esqre.,
B.A., A.M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer.
Dated Lahariasarai,
The 20th January, 1914. 01042

WANTED.—Respectable and influential gentlemen as AGENTS for the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canda in Punjab, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Sindh and Beloechistan on Commission. Liberal terms to deserving men. Paid Agents may be appointed on giving monthly guarantee. Apply to:—

The CHIEF AGENT,
Sun Life of Canada,
Chamberlain Road, LAHORE. 1345

WANTED—By the Poona City Municipality, a SUPERINTENDENT of Octroi, on a salary of Rs. 100—10—150 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

2 Applications will be received by the undersigned upto 15th of February 1914.

3. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the working of the octroi system A graduate will be preferred.

By Order,
K. P. PARANJPYE,
Ag. Chief Officer, P.C.M.
City Municipal Office.
Poona, January 24th 1914. 1394

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—D. B. 12 bore Hammerless Ejector Gun by Greener, very little used, in case with implements. In perfect condition. Price Rs. 300.

Apply LT.-COL. CHAPLIN, 8th Cavalry, Jhansi. 01043

RUDGE MOTOR CYCLE with Hercules Side Car attached. Owner going home unexpectedly. Free Engine, recently overhauled; handle bar clutch control. New tyre and lamp. Side cars only 4 weeks old. Bicycles very little used, new 1912 (late 1911 model). Rs.750, complete with accessories and spares. No offers.

CHAPLAIN.
Parsonage, Clare Road, Byculla.
01029

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, well balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS c/o. Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police, Station. 1180

FOR SALE— Motor Car Run about Three Cylinder fitted with hood, magneto (Bosch's), White and Poppe Carburettor, Stepney wheel, lamps and all tools, 6 tyres, 3 new; Certified by well-known European Motor Firm. In good working order. Owner (going home), is open to an offer. CITY GARAGE, Rampart Row. 1431

FOR SALE. REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, Brief Size complete with built-in tabulator, bicolour ribbon etc., in perfect working order, bought second hand from Remington's last August, in use barely a month. ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE, "Wheelers Buildings" Hornby Road Bombay. 1401

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

TO BE LET:

SMALL and BIG office rooms, TO BE LET. Good accommodation for Light and air. Apply to the CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS, Parsee Bazaar, Fort Bombay. 1388.

TO LET.—Small Office in Hornby Road Well lighted and in good position, very suitable for Brokers, Agents, Doctors or Professional Men. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1251

TO LET—An OFFICE room, Hornby Road. Well lighted and with electric fittings. Good position. Rent moderate Apply Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1411

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle." 01025

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FROM MONDAY, the 2nd February, the offices of the ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE" will be removed to No. 36 Esplanade Road, Top Floor, Above Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd. 1434

BOMBAY ORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY 16th February, 1914, for the supply of about 30,000 tons of Indian Steam Coal, for the year 1914.

1. A deposit of Rs. 5,000 to accompany the tender.
2. Form of tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers should be endorsed "Tender for Coal".
4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.
6. Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.
7. Tenders will only be accepted from recognised manging agents or Colliery Proprietors.
8. The coal to be subject to the inspection by the Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.
9. The contract year is from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 and applies to both Rail and Seaborne coal.

(Sd.) P. GLYNN MESSENT,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated Bombay, 24th January, 1914. 1372

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN BOMBAY, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express.
H.M.			H.M.
21. 0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.50
20.37 Arr.	Muttra ,,	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt. ..	,,	22.9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cantt. West .	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkote (change at Wazirabad) ..	,,	15.51
12.47 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawaspindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt. ..	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs throug on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the followingtimings:—

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.
21.00 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr.	8.50
23.50 ,,	Delhi	Dep.	4.35
1.23 Arr.	Meerut Cantt. ..	Dep.	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambalia Cantt	,,	21. 8

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR via VIRAMGAM.

Down Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1.2.3. 1.2.3.	Stations.		Up Fast Gujarat Passenger. Mail. 1.2.3. 1.2.3
21.30 21.45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	6.55 7.45
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road ..	,,	6.16 7.21
5.11 7. 5 Arr.	Baroda	Dep.	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 Arr.	Ahmedabad ..	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam(change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—

7.40 Dep.	Baroda	Arr. 20.15
6.55 Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
(General Traffic Manager.
386

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FROM MONDAY the 2nd February, the Office of the SERVICE SECURING AGENCY has been removed to No. 201, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Opposite Remington Typewriting Co. 1439

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "HABSBURG," from Trieste and intermediate Ports are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 2.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
1440

TENDER FOR STORES.

THE ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD invites TENDERS for about Rs. 33,500 worth of MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING and WORKSHOP STORES, including KEROSINE OIL WROUGHT IRON and CASTINGS for the year 1014-1915.

Particulars of requirements will be sent on application.

THE BOARD do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any Tender and will require a small deposit from successful Tenderes.

Tenders must reach THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER before 17th February, 1914. 01002

APPLICATIONS are INVITED from Lady teachers for the State Zenana Schools (trained and experienced graduates) with a good knowledge of Hindustani or Persian preferred) for the following posts:—

H. S. Rs. 200-10-250 (annual increments.)
H. S. Rs. 150-5-175 do.
H. S. Rs. 125-5-150 do.
H. S. Rs. 100-5-125 do.
H. S. Rs. 75-5-100 do.
H. S. Rs. 50-5-75 do.

H. S. Rs. 116 is equal to about British Rs. 100. The appointments are pensionable under the State Civil Service Regulations and will be on probation for six months or a year.

Applicants should state the subjects taken in the degree examinations with class and rank obtained throughout. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to)

A. LATIFI, I.C.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
1432 Hyderabad Deccan.

NOTICE.

ROHILKUND & KUMAON RAILWAY COMPANY LTD. (Includes the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway).

THE Agent and Chief Engineer, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, is prepared to receive at his office, Izatnagar, Bareilly, up to noon of Thursday the 19th February 1914, tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores and Oils during the period 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

Tender formsgiving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Store-keeper, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, Izatnagar, on payment of rupees two for each.

Tenders must be sealed and subscribed "Tender for Miscellaneous Stores and Oils."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Store-keeper's Office, Izatnagar,
The 15thJanuary, 1914. 01001

CLASSES IN BLEACHING AND DYEING.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, CALCUTTA.

THE College possesses a well provided experimental Dyeing Laboratory and also Practical Dyeworks equipped with modern machinery.

The Course of instruction for regular students extends over two sessions and prepares students for positions of responsibility in Bleaching and Dyeworks. Men having a practical knowledge of Dyeing may also be admitted for the whole or part of the course provided they have sufficient education.

Vualifications for admission.—The passing of the Intermediate examination in Arts or Science (with Chemistry) or equivalent standard.

No tuition fees are charged. If accommodation be available students may be admitted to the College Hostel. The inclusive charges amount to Rs. 14 for Hindus, Rs. 28 for Europeans.

A limited number of scholarships are available of the value of Rs. 14 for resident Indians or Rs. 10 for non-resident and Rs. 25 for resident Europeans or Rs. 18 for non-resident.

Applications for admission accompanied by a recommendation from the Commissioner of a Division will be received up to February 20th, 1914. The session will commence on March 2nd.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.
Civil Engineering College,
Sibpur, the 22nd January, 1914. 01003

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of pensioned and discharged Indian officers and soldiers required for employment in civil capacities (except as noted in (iii) below) may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans, Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans, Jullundur for Sikhs and Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.;

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis;

(iii) the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Headquarters, for pensioned Indian officers of all classes, required for employment as passenger superintendents on Indian railways.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fair will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

R. GRAHAM, Major,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.
01004

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Bombay's Most Satisfying Entertainment
THE TALK OF THE TOWN

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TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6-30 AND 10.

Greater Success than Ever.
100's unable to get a seat—a nightly occurrence.

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Mr. ROBERT DOUGLAS
Comedian and Character Actor.

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Full Programme of Exclusive Prictuse

COMMENCING NEXT FRIDAY
DIXIE and YAMBO
America's Greatest Ragtine Artistes.

A MOST SENSATIONAL ACT;
THE SLIDE FOR LIFE.
BOOKING NOW OPEN.

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February
(The popular Musical Comedy).
THE QUAKER GIRL
Chorus 40 Augmented Orchestra.
Box Office Messrs. Rose & Co.
Usual Prices.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

Charni Road.
To-Night.

We are showing a most powerfully acted and intensely Pathetic Film.

THE SILENT ACCUSER,
Drama in 3 parts, 3,500 ft. long
Played by an All-Star Cast of Famous Artistes of. French Stage.
ALSO
Pathe's Gazette and Comic.
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY 4
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30,
10 to 11, & 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee Shows
5-30 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES.

DRAKE'S LOVE STORY

THE GALLANT SAILOR
SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT FILM
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
To-Night. Every Night.
ALSO
Another equally Brilliant Stare
"BY UNSEEN HANDS."
Sat. & Sunday Matinee with Prizes
5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30;
9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1266

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

An Exhibition will be held in the Town Hall. Last day for receiving pictures THURSDAY, February 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. Muller M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College. 1335

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager....Mr. James Mcgrath
TWICE NIGHTLY
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MABLE & MALFE
Comedy Duetists and Eccentric dancers.
Acknowledged by packed houses to be the cleverest and smartest duo ever brought to this City. London opinion endorsed by Bombay.

Real London Stars without the aid of combines and trusts.

Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
in a smart and refined entertainment at the Piano. All the best traditions of light Comedy. A la **Marguerite Cooper** brought before you. A really delightful turn.

A GREAT PHOTO PLAY.
Messrs. Pathe's Masterpiece of modern domestic drama
THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS.
Complete in four acts.
BABY LEROMET AS "REMI"
Delightful Bohemian episodes.
Photography and Scenery Perfect.
Full and complete Orchestra.

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Yearly	Rs. 20.
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AN INDIAN PATRIOT
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SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF
Mr. M. K. GHANDI,
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WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
LORD AMPTHILL.

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arni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

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A Story of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
Gorgeous Scenery. Picturesque Costumes.
Full of Vivid Dramatic Interest.

FIGHTING BLOOD. *(Another stirring Drama),*

And a Ripping Comic.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10

Saturdays and Sundays. Extra :—10-15 to 11-15
Matinee :—5-30 to 6-30.

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MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces a'
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

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THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT
FOR
Students and Practitioners
BY
'ESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., L...M.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

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Price Rs. 5.

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India's Leading Exponent of Painless
AMERICAN DENTISTRY
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Gold, Porcelain, Amalgam or Cement fillings.

Artificial teeth fitted by every known method, at moderate prices.

Note the Bombay address:—
107, Esplanade Road,
opposite the Clock Tower.

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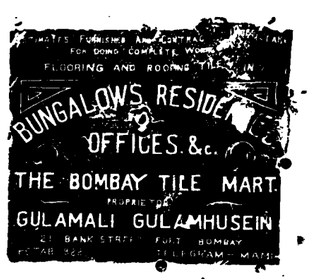
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing crues, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste Try us and be convinced. Price lists o application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.



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PAKWĀN-KI-KITĀB.
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Novel, Practical, Economical, with instructions innumerable on Cookery & Domestic Science.

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Complete Menus of 13 dishes with recipes attached, using ordinary materials and measures such as teacups, tablespoons, etc.

Equally useful in any part of India as local information is given for the principal stations.

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SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
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Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

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OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
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SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are :—

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TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

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NEW YEAR TIP.
"LOOK WELL AND FEEL BETTER'

How? Do as thousands have done in the past, are doing now and will be doing in the future. Begin now by creating a healthy Stomach, relishing and at the same time digesting all you eat, thus avoiding the formation of flatulence, heartburn, acid eructations, distension after meals, etc. Results easily attained by taking **"Acoridine"** the infallible indigestion cure. Prepared from harmless vegetable ingredients so as to be taken with perfect safety by young and old. Price **Re. 1-4** per bottle.

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KEROSINE OILS

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Address:—**GRAHAM'S BUILDING,**
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BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 30th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.963
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	69.1
Dew Point	"	166.1
Relative humidity of Air		0.729
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	82.9
Maximum do. do.	"	6.75
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		NNE, ENE, WNW. NWN.
Movement of Wind .. do.		149

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 31st January, was 20.243 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914 — High Water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in.
	February				
Sun.	1	m 2	25 a	25	2
		m 2	20	27	9
		m 2	59 a	25	2
Mon.	2	m 2	45	26	8
		m 3	39 a	24	2
Tues.	3	m 3	13	25	10
		m 4	36 a	24	3
Wed.	4	m 3	49	25	1
		m 5	59 a	24	0
Thurs.	5	m 4	45	24	5
		m 6	2 a	24	6
Fri		m 6	11	23	11
		9	13 a	25	7

1914 — Low Water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
		m 8	43	18	0
Sun	1	8	20 a	19	8
		m 9	14	18	4
Mon	2	m 8	48 a	20	8
		m 9	54	18	7
Tues	3	9	29 a	21	8
		m 10	52	18	9
Wed	4	10	57 a	22	8
		m 0	17 a	18	1
Thurs	5	m 7	27 a	17	80
		m 1	52	22	9
Fri	6	1	31 a	18	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
1. (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m.
2. (Mon.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m.
3. (Tues.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33 m.
4. (Wed.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33m.
5. (Thurs.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m.
6. (Fri)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd	4h. 26.m	P.M
Full Moon.	Do.	10th	11h. 47.m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	17th	2h. 59.0m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	25th	5h. 32.1m	A.M.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 31.

The disturbance approaching from the west has given nearly general precipitation in Baluchistan and a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. The chief amounts are: Pasni one and a half inches; Quetta, Chaman and Kalat a half each.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in North Punjab and surrounding hills.

The disturbance affecting the north has given a little precipitation chiefly in the hills, amounts of rainfall being Fort Sandeman half inch; Dera Ismail Khan, Murree, Srinagar and Sonamarg a quarter.

Forecast:—Some further light precipitation in the extreme north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in the northern half of Rajputana. Temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India. West and Cutch. Temperature is above normal during the day in north Gujarat and at night in Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Konkan, Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—No rain has been reported. Conditions are becoming unsettled in north-west India Light cloud has appeared in Sind and moderate cloud in the extreme north.

A few light showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. SATURDAY, the 31st of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire						
Jask	76.5	65.3	53	1.68		—0.70
Muskat						
Do. (30th)	83.9	70.2	76	0.66		—1.38
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.9	47.7	66	0.93		—0.21
Rawalpindi	69.2	39.0	73	3.25		—0.62
Lahore	72.0	45.4	92	1.59		0.08
Sirsa	74.1	44.0	68	1.26		0.27
Ambala	76.7	41.7	76	0.96		—1.55
Delhi	76.0	5 .6	51	0.52		—1.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.6	53.1	46	0.09		—0.85
Mainpuri	81.9	46.5	59	0.26		—1.01
Jhansi	82.3	52.0	41	0.37		—0.69
Cawnpore	82.0	49.1	72	0.02		—1.10
Allahabad	84.0	49.5	63	0.97		—0.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	77.1	52.8	64	1.33		0.83
Karachi	77.8	64.8	84	0.17		—0.63
Ajmer	80.8	51.2	74	2.34		1.50
Jaipore	82.7	59.1	22	0.86		0 —
Kotah	84.6	54.4	50	1.03		0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.7	58.1	84	0.03		—0.19
Dwarka	78.2	65.2	68	0.00		—0.11
Veraval	76.9	63.9	75	0.00		—0.41
Rajkot	85.4	57.1	86	0.00		—0.32
Bhavnagar Para	84.2	60.8	78	0.00		—0.32
Surat	85.4	61.5	86	0.00		—0.24
Ahmedabad	88.2	60.0	79	0.00		—0.27
Deesa	89.0	49.8	46	0.01		—0.30
Neemuch	82.7	53.8	61	0.12		—0.43
Indore	85.7	55.1	50	0.20		—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.9	51.8	52	0.94		—0.55
Sangor	83.2	56.2	23	0.81		—0.72
Hoshangabad	87.9	59.0	35	0.77		—0.44
Khandwa	91.4	56.3	40	0.00		—0.94
Akola	92.6	58.6	34	0.49		—0.96
Amraoti	90.8	62.6	44	1.31		—0.12
Nagpur	89.4	58.7	61	0.85		—0.73
Chanda	89.5	62.0	53	0.37		—0.91
Raipur	87 5	62.6	62	1.26		0.37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.9	68.3	88	..		—0.54
Ratnagiri	84.5	67.1	76	..		—0.67
Mormugao	85.3	68.6	86	..		—1.17
Karwar	85.7	62.4	85	..		—1.92
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.9	56.6	46	0.08		—0.69
Ahmednagar	87.4	56.5	44	0.16		—0.07
Poona	88.5	55.1	74	..		—1.47
Sholapur	89.4	62.0	38	0.01		—0.96
Bijapur	89.3	64.5	44	0.24		—1.09
Belgaum	84.3	53.5	62	0.82		—1.05
Aurangabad	87.4	60.3	39	0.00		—0.81
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.1	63.1	45	0.02		—1.28
Hyderabad	87.6	62.0	49	0.00		
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.1	67.9	60	0.93		—2.42
Calicut	87.2	68.5	80	4.67		—1.60
Cochin	90.5	70.7	64	4.69		—3.85
Colombo	88.2	72.2	88	27.28		6.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.1	64.1	85	0.00		—6.22
Bellary	91.4	63.0	38	0.04		—2.15
Cuddapah	88.5	57.7	65	3.00		—1.57
Madras	84.8	65.5	83	28.73		8.80
Bangalore	85.1	56.8	43	0.34		—3.25
Coimbatore	88.6	60.3	61	4.87		—0.07
Trichinopoly	87.5	69.9	73	10.44		2.28
Negapatam	80.9	70.0	83	53.35		24.93

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 31th.

S.S. Port Said	Muzes	Genoa Jan. 13
S.S. Konig	Coltzan	Ports Amelia Jan.16
S.S. Linga	Cuthush	Karachi Jan. 29
S.S. Barjora	Cammack	Busreh Jan. 20

DEPARTURES.

January 31th.

S.S. Thornbeck	Fostery	Port Said (for order and Antwerp
S.S. Bengrove	Barber	Marseilles and Middlesbrough
S.S. Castalia	Mitchell	Marseilles and Liverpool
S.S. Iran	Peabody	Dunkirk & Hanre
S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden
1st February		
S.S. Graz	Mandich	Trieste etc.
S.S. Chakrata	Macfadyen	Antwerp etc.
S.S. Elswick Manor	Genttoo	Dunkirk
S.S. Bassano	Boxcnall	Hull via Karachi
S.S. Ocean	Christeansen	Calcutta
S.S. Janus	Mc. Donald	Rangoon
S.S. Henry R. James	Mogg	Port Said and Middlesbrough
S.S. Caboto	Pelligrini	Calcutta and Colombo
S.S. Blake	Hill	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain her portclearance on Saturday.

S.S. Langton Hall	Mayall	Bangkok

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	Habsburg	for Trieste etc.
"	Bahrein	for Calcutta
"	Konig	for Zanzibar
"	Porto Said	for Genoa etc.

*To Arrive

S.S. Port Said:—The Rubattino Line steamer Porte Said, 3,110 tons, Captain A. Muzes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, which port she had left on January 13, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Konig:—The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3,176 tons, Captain A. Coltzar, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Ports Amelia, which port she had left on January 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on January 27, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, which port she had left on January 20, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Iran:—The steamer Iran, 4.066 tons, Captain T. B. Perbody, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and Havre, with a general cargo.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,086 tons, Captain Mitchell, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Langton Hall:—The steamer Langton Hall, 2,881 tons, Captain J. Mayall, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with balast.

S. S. Graz:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Graz, 2,385 tons, Captain D. Mandich, sailed on Sunday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakrata, 3,641 tons, Captain D. Macfadyen, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bengrove:—The steamer Bengrove, 2,388 tons, Captain W. Baber, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Thornbeck:—The steamer Thornbeck, 2,345 tons, Captain R. Foster, sailed on Saturday for Port Said (for order) and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Elswick Manor:—The steamer Manor, 2,573 tons, Captain J. Genttoo, sailed on Sunday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 29th January and the s.s. Penang Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 30th idem.

S. S. City of Bombay:—The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Bombay, outward bound passed the Canal on the 29th ultimo, and is due ti arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. "Austria" from Trieste, lef Karachi on the 31st and is due here ultimo.

SATURDAY, January 31st 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agen
A.	Fredriko Glavic	Fullos	J. M. & Co
C. & E.	Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E.	Idria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
F.	Thornbeck	Forster	W. A. G. & Co
H.	Queenmoor	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
K.	Karachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
M.	Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co.
N.	Bengrove	Barber	W. & A. G. & Co
O.	Crown	Richards	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Arachne	Sergent	T. M. & Co.
Q.	Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Laconia	Peaut	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Clan Colquhoun	Summer	J. F. & Co.
9.	Kattenturm	Fretweurst	W. & A. G. & Co
11.	Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co
15.	Glencluny	Johnstone	T. M. & Co
16.	Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co

Offside

Q.	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Pentakota	Stewert	M. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Askura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Begum	Wright	T. M. & Co.
Braunton	Sherbon	J. M. & Co.
Cadric	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Buyo Maru	Sagora	S. W. & Co.
Bahrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Badminton	Jones	
Clan Cameron	Christian	J. F. & Co.
Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co
Feroz	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Fox	Fenn	T. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Hild	Salvesen	F. F. O. & Co
Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Helios	Kundsen	F. F. Campbell & Co.
Hosogo	Hansen	T. M. & Co
Kasara	King	M. M. & Co.
Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co.
Liberia	Schweder	T. M. & Co.
Lawoe	Coates	A. S. N. & Co.
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. & Co.
Niagara	(yacht)	Zabriesen Mr. J. Leiter.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Official	Thomson	W. & Co. G. & Co.
Porto Said	Muzes	the
Reabergen	Burger	A. N. V. & Co.
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
Taiyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Toro	Hicks	J. V. & Co
Ujna	Abbott	M. M. & Co.
Yeddo	Bremner	W. & A. G. & Co.
Zoarastrian	Osborn	C o. & Sons

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Consols 2½ %	75 15-16 unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-18½ plus ½
Rentes 3 %	86½ plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45½—1
Bar Silver Spot	26½—1-16
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26 5-16 „ 1-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Firm.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64 7-16 plus 3-16
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	1.3⅞ unchngd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since yesterday.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan)	93 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st.	2 1-16—¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	2—1-8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 7-8—¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-8 unchg
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	1 3-8 unchg
Interest 7 day market loans	1½ unchgd

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Jan. 30.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	54,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York March.	12-27—10
Futures at New York May.	12-05—12
Advanced Early on Favorable Cotton Goods situation and Declined later owing to Bearish Week-End statistics.	
Spot Cotton at New York	12-75—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 15-16—1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans March.	12.45—14
Futures at New Orleans May.	12-52—13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85½—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars	57½—⅝

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	Bales. 294,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	112,000
„ „ to France and Continent	127,000
„ „ to Japan	17,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,031 000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	898,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Silver to Bombay	£110,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£190,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£10,000
Gold to Calcutta	£10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.

Grey Shirtings 39"by 37½-33 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading.	7.6
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.9
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2½
White Shirtings 32-33 by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	— —
Cloth Gunnis's 36"G. 20 cif	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-8
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5 15-16
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months	Jan.-Feb
Water Twist American 30's	10½
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11
„ „ „ 50's	12⅝
„ „ „ 60's	14¾
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Quiet firm.	
Tone "Cloths". steady.	
Weft American 54's	11½
„ Egyptian 80's	17½
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅝
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10
„ 32's B.	10⅜
„ 36's W.T.C.	10½
„ 36's B.	10⅜
„ 42's	11¼
„ American 60's	15¾
„ Egyptian 60's	16⅝
„ „ 80's	20¾

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
Total Forwarded	36,000
Total Imports	135,000
Total Stock	1,115,000
Stock of Cotton in London:—	4,280
Cocanada Fair Red	5 1-8 cif London
„ Ginned	5 9-32 „ „
„ Western Good	5 1-2 „ „

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	150
„ „ Imports	26,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Moderate biz-Easier Bar ly steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady with a fair demand.	
Mid. Americans	7.09—2 d
Egyptia F.G.F.	9.55—5 d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	12.38pl.1
May	12.16—1
New York Official noon call March	12.39pl.2
May	12.18 „ 1
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.61pl.2
May	12.68 „ 3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F.	6.69—2
F M.	6.69 „ 2
M. A.	6.71 „ 3
A. M.	6.69 „ 3
M. J.	6.69 „ 2
J. J.	6.66 „ 2
J. A.	6.62 „ 2
A. S.	6.50 „ 1
S. O.	6.33 „ 1
O N.	6.24 „ 1

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Consols 2½ %	76plus1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.17½—1
Rentes 3 %	87½plus½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.46½plus1
Bar Silver Spot	26 7-16—1-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26½—1-16
Closing Tone of silver: Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64½plus1-16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1.3⅞ unchanged
Discount Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th instant.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	93unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st.	2—1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m st	1 15-16—1-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3months	2⅞ unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6months	3⅛ unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	1¼—⅛
Interest 7 day market loans	1⅜—⅛
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 at 1.4⅛.	Transfers

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 31.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	45 000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	— —
Day's Exports to Continent	19 000
Futures at New York March	12.32 plus. 5
Futures at New York May	12.03 „ 3
Advanced on Favorable cables and spinners reported to be bidding more freely.	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.75 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 13-16—⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.50 pl. 5
Futures at New Orleans May	12.56 „ 4
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9½unchgd
Demand Bills	4.85½unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	57½ unchgd

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	500
„ Sales of East Indian	— —
„ Imports	7 000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Quiet Easier.	
„ „ Futures Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—	— —
Mid. Americans	7.05—4 d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.50—5 d

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F.	6.67—2
F. M.	6.68—1
M. A.	6.70—1
A. M.	6.68—1
M. J.	6.68—1
J. J	6.64—2
J. A.	6.60—2
A. S.	6.49—1
S. O.	6.32—1

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,510,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	497,000
East Indian „ „	218,000
American „ „	4,515,000
Other „ „	138,000
Total Sales	61,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	10,000
Total Export	— —
East Indian Exort	— —
East Indian Stock	18,000
„ „ Forwarded	1,200
„ „ Actual Export	— —
„ „ Imports	1,000
„ „ Speculation	— —
American Afloat	290,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	365,000

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 21.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15.	8-8½
Grey Shirtings 44-in. 33-33½ yards 9lbs.	9-1½
White Shirtings 40-41-in 40 yards, 18 square	10-3
White Ninsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22by21	6-9½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb.; Hull nominal unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karach, per 492lbs. C.I.F nominal quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers dull	
South Australian Jan.-Feb.; sellers	35⅝
Victorian Jan.-Feb. sellers	35⅝
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. sellers	35⅝

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp value unchanged	52¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs ex-Ship March April May; Dunkirk value firm unchanged	47¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb-March; Dunkirk sellers firmer	48⅛plus ⅜
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb.; London, value firm unchanged	46.9
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan-Feb.: Hamburg sellers firmer	42⅜plus ⅜
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull sellers quiet	£6.1.3plus 1s-3d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August; moderate Biz at about previous rates unchanged	12.9
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal March neglected unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan.	9.2½—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.5—½
Opened easier on realisations closed quiet	
E.A.R. & S milar Crystals C.I.F. India sellers March July; quiet slightly easier	13.3⅝—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value unchanged	11.3
Java Sugar unchanged nothing doing.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. sellers quiet	3.1—½

WHEAT.

LONDON Jan. 30.

Australian Wheat unchanged.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb.; Hull nominal unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dul.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp nearest value	52¼plus ¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Dunkirk value steady	47¼plus ¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March; Dunkirk sellers quiet	47¾—⅜
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb.; London done	46.9plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Hamburg sellers quiet	42plus ⅛
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull Buyers quiet but steady	£6—1s-3d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£65⅞
Copper Braziers unchanged	£80½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs C.I.F. Liverpool	4-11-3
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	11- 5-0
Bar Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India	5- 3-9.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	9.9
Arrivals:—Shitzfels, Rydalhall.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August easier	12.9—¾
Hungar an Crystals Sugar C & F. India nominal march; unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan. unchanged	9.3½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.5½—¾
Opened dull closed quiet.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March July very slow demand unchanged	13.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value dull unchanged	11.3
Java Sugar unchanged still idle.	

SKINS.

Goat skin sale closed today irregular with a slow demand.	
Goat skins sold 1,217,000.	
Goat skins Bombay unchanged.	
„ „ Madras 3d lower.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb.; sellers	3.1½plus¼

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
10 boxes sovs	7,50,000	London	Comptori.
1 box gold	37,500	„	Hongkong.
269 bars silver	5,25,000	„	Yokohama.
182 „ „	3,75,000	„	Hongkong.
193 „ „	3,75,000	„	Eastern.
117 „ „	2,25,000	„	International
76 „ „	1,50,000	„	Comptoir.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is steady but the business passing on both sides of the account is limited.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Feb.	1-4	1-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	5-16
„ „ forward, Mar.	1-4	9-32
„ 6 m-s ready	1-4	15-32
Francs 3 m-s ready		171¾
Marks „ „		139¼
60 dys Hongkong		141½
„ „ Shanghai		190
„ „ Japan		147⅜

BULLION.

Rates for bar silver in London were 1/16 lower, both for read and for delivery in two months at 26 1/2 and 26 5/16 respectively. The local Market opened easier, but has improved slightly during the day. The demand from up-country is moderate. Rates for all deliveries close as under.

We quote:—	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	23 15 9
Australian bar gold	23 15 3
Sovereigns	15 0 0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76 14 0
1st Settlement	76 10 0
2nd Settlement	76 2 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 8th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	68*	77,544
B. B. & C. I. Railway	37	44,557

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market to-day presented a firm tone and an upward tendency was noticeable from the commencement. In the morning the rate was Rs. 95-11-6, but during the course of the day an advance of about two annas was reported, and the Market closed at Rs. 95-13-6 (buyers) for 27th February delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) kept in demand and were placed at Rs. 102-10 in a lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained active to-day and a rise took place in several shares.

Colaba improved to Rs. 1,450.

Davids after touching Rs. 478-12, closed at Rs. 475. Fazulbhai moved upto Rs. 422½.

Chinas improved to Rs. 620.

Madhavji were in demand at Rs. 1,145.

Finlays advanced to Rs. 315 and Bombay United to Rs. 490.

Centrals were quiet at Rs. 1,855.

Bank of Bombay shares dropped to Rs. 1,550 owing to a preponderance of sellers over buyers.

Eastern Bank shares were in request at Rs. 76.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares stood firm at Rs. 223.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares moved up to Rs. 1,085 c. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 158.

Bank of India shares stood at Rs. 65.

COTTON.

Prices in America were again lower, New York future being 10 and 12 down and Spot 10 down, while New Orleans dropped 14 and 13 points in future and 1/8 in spot. The bears are again to the fore and bulls are disheartened. The South, which has hitherto been holding firmly, is letting cotton go. It is difficult to say when the bottom of the Market will be reached, but prices are now low.

The Local Market opened easier in sympathy with the decline in America, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 284, the rate for fine Khamgaon Akola March being Rs. 239. There has been some enquiry for the latter description during the day, and business was done at Rs. 243 late in the afternoon, the price of good Broach being then Rs. 287 At the close these quotations are unchanged but the Market is somewhat irregular and further fluctuations are likely.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	.....	213	204	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	214	205	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	.. ..	209	200	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	.. ..	221	212	..	Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	.. ..	272	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	.. ..	268	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl	.. ..	258	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dharmangaum, Poohsaum	.. ..	251	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	.. ..	239	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	.. ..	241	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach	.. ..	290	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do	.. ..	..	284	..	15-25
M.G. Muttia	.. ..	217	203	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	5.000
Total Imports	7,000

Months.	To-day's price.
J. F.	6.65 — 4
F. M.	6.65 „ 4
M. A.	6.67 „ 4
A. M.	6.65 „ 4
M. J.	6.65 „ 4
J. J.	6.62 „ 4
J. A.	6.58 „ 4
A. S.	6.46 „ 4
S. O	6.29 „ 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	„

Linseed.—The Market is steadier.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown. Ready	7	10	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	11	6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore	7	11	0	B T.
Yellow Cawnpore	8	15	0	„
Brown Delhi May	8	13	9	R. T

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	57	0	0
Mughi	53	0	0
Black Kutni J.F.	45	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	12	0
Small	46	12	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	0	0	B T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	3	0	B. T.

Castorseed.—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending up to yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	17,449 Bales
Wheat	9,427 Cwts
Linseed	4,190 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	31 „
Gingelyseed	8,771 „
Poppyseed	nil. „
Groundnuts	7,482 „
Castorseed	7,656 „
Rice	1,874 „
Myrabollams	1,791 „
Cottonseed	33,926 „
Mowraseed	100 „
Gram	1,242 „
Jowar	5,728 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	nil. „

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Asset of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., for the day ending 30th January 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rupees.	
Capital Subscribed	30,00,000	
„ Paid up	15,00,000	
Reserve Funds	1,55,000	
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	40,46,000	
Current Deposits	6,18,000	
Sundries	11,000	
	63,30,000	
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities	19,68,000	
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	24,39,000	
Local Bills Discounted	54,000	
Office Furniture and Fittings	26,000	
Sundries	45,000	
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Loans, etc.	17,98,000	
	63,30,000	

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	July	12%	1560
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	64½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,690
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,390
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	61
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	18
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P.	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	360
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS	..	10%	175
Chartered Bank	..	..	..
Mercantile Bank	..	..	..
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£22 1-2
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Feb.-	£4	£27½
National Bank of India £12	Nov. Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	75 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	23	310
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	105
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.	..	25	660
Bombay United	May-Nov	28	485
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	255
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,860
China	Mar-Sep.	50	620
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	80	1,455
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	480
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	600
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	111 1-4
Currimbhoy	do.	10	225
David	May.-Nov.	20	475
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	438½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,415
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	315
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	525
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,300
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	97½
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	142 1-2
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	80
Jewraj B	May	20	400
Jubilee	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25	904
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,390
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	752½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,157½
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,152½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,065
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,960
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	150
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	217½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,020
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	162 1-2
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,150
Sun	Oct.	..	1024
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,470
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,235
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O. P.	..	Nil	395
		Nil	635
Western India	Sep.	45	425
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4.80
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	18
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	140
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Cts.	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	210
New East India	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	805
New Berar	Oct.	35	535
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	605
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	620
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	139

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	140 CD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6%	670
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4%	118
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	110
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan. July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		14
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	58
Upper Sind Light Rly.		4%	10

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil	10 2
Bamankua	..	..	..
Backbay Bath	..	..	..
Badham Pile	..	2	90
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	15
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	900x-d
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	174 223
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	227½
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	275
Central I.M. Co., Ld.	April	30Hyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	8	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	..
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50.		..	20
India Cement Rs. 100		..	140
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	Dec.	30 1½	154
Indian Motion Oil Company	O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7% 105 80
	P....100	Oct.-July	7½ 200
John Roberts & Co.	July	10%	182
Lost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy. 80	..	..	64
efd. 38	..	..	72
pref. 90	..	..	83
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs.75.	July.	..	100
Marcks & Co.,	..	10	102
Marsland Pr. Co., O	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P.	..	7%	68
Napier Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	July.	20	490
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	85
Port Canning Co.,	..	45	850
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.	..	..	22
Sirdar Carbide G's Co.,	Mar -Aug	..	70
Soundy & Co.,	..	Nil	75
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O. & P.	Jan. July.	75½ 137 158
Tata Hydro Electric O. 800	..	..	1080 930
Thacker & Co., P. 800	..	7%	210
Telephone Co.,	May	Rs.	71
Treacher & Co.,	July	R 15	428

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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STEREOSCOPIC PRISMATIC BINOCULARS,

for general out-door use—

RACING—HUNTING—TOURING, &c.

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BENDING BARS to allow for various pupillary distances.

ONE EYE-PIECE ADJUSTABLE in cases of unequal vision.

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Special Discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed up to 15th March, 1914.

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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7, Hornby Row,

Opposit Government Telegraph Office,

BOMBAY.

MARVELLOUS N

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association. Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 1-30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

League of Mercy, Annual Meeting of the Society, Durbar Room, Town Hall, 6.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 14, Hummum Street, 3.

THURSDAY, February 5.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz, Daybreak.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Feb. 2.

42 Duties.—Duties for the week ending 7th February 1914:—
Orderly Officer Lieut. H. Agerup.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt, A. W. Barker.

40 Arms Issue of.—Members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head Quarters as early as possible between the hours of 9-0 o.m. and 4-0 p.m. on week days only.
Arms and Accvutrements cannot be issued at Head-quarters after 12 noon on 5th February 1914.

41 Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Monday the 2nd February 1914, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

A PROW FOUNDERED.

On Saturday morning prow No. 37 belonging to Jina Meria, foundered off the Bombay Light House, while proceeding from Karanja Creek to the Mathiawar coast laden with Khandi grain. The prow was manned by a crew of six, who were all rescued by a Port Trust pilot boat.

THE BLAVATSKY LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mrs. A. E. Powell has resigned the Presidentship of the above Lodge owing to her stay in England, and in her place the Managing Committee have elected the well-known Theosophist and the ex-General Secretary of the Indian Section, Mr. Jehangir Sorabji as the new President of the Lodge.

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No case of cholera but two attacks and three deaths from plague and one attack and death from small-pox were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. The total mortality from all causes was 92, as compared with 72 of the corresponding period of last year and 89 of the year before. Out of a total of 1,915 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Friday last, 56 were found to be plague infected, 13 of this latter kind being found at Chukla and 14 at Mandvi.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The first criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court for the current year will be held this morning at half past ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Davar presiding. Fifteen cases have been committed for trial, of which haf a dozen cases are for theft. There is one case of murder and one of attempt to murder. The case of arson in connection with the Lakhmidass Khimji cloth market, which was totally destroyed by fire, as well as the cheque forgery case brought by Inspector Morris of the C.I.D., appear on the calendar. The other cases are for voluntarily causing grievous hurt and other minor offences.

LAD MANDAL ARTS EXHIBITION

The annual arts' exhibition of the Lad Mandal was held on Saturday afternoon in the Lad Wady in the presence of a large number of the Lad Bania community and other prominent Hindus. The opening ceremony was performed by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who congratulated the members of the Lad Bania community in appropriate terms for their excellent work in connection with the exhibition, which, he said, augured well for the future prosperity of the community. Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakai then gave away the prizes and medals and she expressed a hope that other Hindu associations would follow the good example set by the Lad Mandal in this direction.

LABOURER BURIED ALIVE.

On Saturday last, while Mania Bhiku and a number of other labourers were working on a hill at Parel Tank Road, loading their carts with earths, a landslip occurred which resulted in the death of Bhiku, and severe injuries to another man. It appears that one side of the hill, at the foot of which the men were working, gave way and came tumbling down, completely burying the deceased and covering the other man up to his chest. The latter was extricated alive and removed to the J. J. Hospital, but the deceased was found dead.

At an inquest which was held on his dead body the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

A HUSBAND'S GRIEVANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Selalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Anandya Dhondu appeared to answer a charge of enticing away one Kondibai a married woman from the lawful guardianship of her husband, Ganoo Luxaman. Mr. S. N. Athavle, barat-law, represented the complainant. It appears the complainant was lawfully married to Khondibai in August last in Parel where they lived. A week after the marriage Dhondu induced Khondibai to leave her husband and go and live with him. The complainant traced his wife to a room at Umerkhadi where the accused lived. The accused in his defence stated that prior to the marriage Kondibai had been in his keeping for over a year. She had left her husband of her own accord and gone back to the accused. In view of this evidence, and the former intimacy which existed between Kondibai and the accused, his Worship ordered the latter to pay Rs. 45 to the complainant as compensation.

COMMISSION AGENTS AT VARIANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, one Jetha Laljee appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of 100 gunny bags valued at Rs. 40 preferred against him by Damodar Bhaskar, a Commission Agent. The prosecution story was that the accused and the complainant were partners in a Commission Agency and had their office at Mandvi. A few days ago they received 100 gunny bags from one of their customers, for despatch up-country. The bags lay outside the office on the pavement and being an obstruction on the road were removed by the Municipality. The accused later on recovered the bags and sold them, misappropriating the money to himself. The accused denied the charge and said he sold the bags to another partner of the same firm in the presence of the complainant and that the latter received the money for them. To corroborate his statement the accused produced witnesses of his firm in whose presence the business was transacted.

The accused said that this charge was brought against him because he intended separating himself from the business. His Worship held the accused's story to be true and discharged him.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

FACILITIES FOR SURGICAL WORK.

Several interesting suggestions as to the uses to which aeroplanes might be put by the medical services in time of war were made by Lieut.-Colonel J. D. F. Donegan, R.A.M.C., in the course of a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on Jan. 14, says the "Daily Telegraph." Lieut.-General E. C. Bethune occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.

Lieut.-Colonel Donegan explained that he did not propose to utilise aeroplanes purely for the medical service. He suggested that they should work with any aeroplane not required for other and more important duty. As regarded the use of aeroplanes for scouting for wounded on the battlefield, he could not at present realise their element of utility, but I was possible that at some future date aerial transport would simplify the duties of administrative medical officers on the field.

Were such transport available, the services of operating surgeons or any other specialists could be obtained, even though they were at a clearing station or at general hospitals. The assistance of specialists could even be provided for towns under siege conditions. Again, the numbers of the medical staff could be rapidly reinforced in cases of necessity, and personal observations could be made by administrative medical officers.

The late Colonel Cody was deeply interested in the question of the provision of surgical assistance. From experiments made with both his machines, Colonel Cody and others were confident that it was perfectly possible to carry for long distances a specially designed operating table, with all surgical contents, and an operator, an assistant, and an anaesthetist, in addition to the pilot. Since Colonel Cody's death, Lieut.-Colonel Donegan added, he had been in correspondence with Mr. Grahame White, who informed him that there would be no question of difficulty in carrying three officers and a pilot in his 120 h.p., five-seater biplane. As the operating-table was required for inspection at the War Office, no experiments in this machine had yet been carried, out, but he felt sure that there was no element of impossibility existing.

AERO OPERATING TABLE.

Passing to consider the feasibility of his proposals, the lecturer explained that they were not for to-day or to-morrow. It would be quite time enough to consider the matter seriously when we were in possession of machines with the lifting power necessary to convey three officers, in addition to the pilot, provided that they were not at present available or in course of construction. The question of opposing forces objecting to aeroplanes engaged in medical work flying over their positions might be arranged amicably. If not, an aeroplane so engaged would have to fly out of reach of its opponents' guns.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Lieut.-Colonel Donegan exhibited a number of lantern slides, illustrative of the Aero operating table, made by Messrs. Arnold and Sons, of Giltspur-street.

Brigadier-General Stone thought Lieut.-Colonel Donegan was unduly sanguine as to the availability of a sufficient number of aeroplanes for carrying out the work he had outlined. He would rather suggest that the medical service should be supplied with such a number of aeroplanes as might be necessary, and that they should form part of the Army establishment.

The chairman said the lecturer had made out a very good case for his proposals. The only question was whether there would be enough aeroplanes. To carry out his proposals properly a sufficient number of machines, of a proper type, would be needed, and they ought to be earmarked for the purpose. (Hear hear.)

A vote of thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Donegan concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

"Drake's Love Story" is the star film of the programme now running at the Olympia Picture Palace, and the enthusiastic manner in which it was applauded by large audiences on Saturday and Sunday testified to its attractions. Besides depicting the love-affairs of perhaps the foremost sailor of his time, the story gives one an idea also of the life during the Elizabethan era. There is another good film and the thrilling incidents which marked the progress of his ultimately successful wooing, the film gives us a fascinating series of pictures of English life in Elizabethan days. These have been admirably staged and mounted and the costumes are especially beautiful. The Olympia management are also showing another attractive film entitled "By Unseen Hands" which is full of sensational incidents.

THE EXCELSIOR.

It was not surprising that on Saturday night a large number should have failed to find accommodation at the Excelsior when the nature of the programme is considered. The Excelsior management have always aimed at a high standard of refined variety, and one is glad to find them continuing successful in this object. The accompaniment of the long picture which fills the second half by H. E. the Governor's Band was undoubtedly an attraction, but the artists now appearing themselves make up a most enjoyable couple of hours.

A lady at the piano is decidedly a novelty at these places of entertainment, but Miss Gladys Cunningham made a very favourable impression. Looks of course go a long way, but her taking manner and the expression she gives to her songs secured her a very flattering reception. It takes one right Home to see and hear Mabel and "Malfe," the "dainty little girl and the big clumsy boy," and it was with very evident reluctance that they were eventually allowed to leave the stage. The former is a captivating little person, who has brought clog dancing to an art and not merely the loud clattering this particular dance usually means. It is an original act, a great deal of amusement being caused by the witticisms and eccentric dancing of the "big clumsy boy." There is an absence of anything severely studied, and one hopes to find the management as successful in their selections of artists in the future.

As to the picture, it is most realistically staged and acted, if a trifle long drawn out. The feeling put into the parts taken by Baby Fromet and her little friend is remarkable, and, above all, the ending is a happy one without the exaggeration so often thought necessary.

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING.

The annual prize-giving of the Robert Money school was held on Saturday afternoon in the school grounds in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution. The Hon. Sir. Henry E. E. Proctor, precided.

The Rev. Mr. Lee Wilson read the annual report which among other things stated:—

The past year has on the whole been uneventful, but we hope none the less one of quiet steady progress. The numbers are still on the increase and there is every sign that the reputation of the school for efficiency is still growing. During the year under report four new class-rooms had been added on the first floor. This will admit of an increase of nearly another 100 boys in addition to the 300 already on the rolls.

Mrs. Palmer, then distributed the prizes The Chairman, in addressing the meeting. said he should like in the first instance to congratulate Mr. Lee Wilson and his staff on the excellent condition and growth of the school and also on the additional buildings, which had been added during the past year and as one connected with the movement of removal of the school from its old site, it was gratifying for him to see how thoroughly the change had been justified. He congratulated those students who got the prizes and sympathised with those who had not, and to them he said as a matter of consolation that very often they gained more from losing than from winning if only they learnt the lesson aright.

The advice he gave to the boys was that they should realise that in life they had a duty to perform to God; to others and to themselves and that they should take advantage of the opportunities afforded to them while at school to fit themselves for their lives, their duties and responsibilities.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mrs. Palmer terminated the proceedings.

FAREWELL TO MR. N. G. WELINKAR

Prior to their departure from Bombay to Hyderabad, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Welinkar were entertained at a farewell reception at Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow at Girgaum on Saturday evening by the president and members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. The Rev. Dr. Scott presided.

The members took the opportunity of making a presentation to Mr. Welinkar in recognition of his eminent services to the Brotherhood. Dr. Mann and other speakers made short speeches appreciating the services of Mr. Welinkar and it was announced that an oil-painting of Mr. Welinkar would be put up in the Brotherhood classes.

Mr. Welinkar replied in suitable terms thanking the members for their kindness and expressed a hope that he would retire within a few years to rejoin the Brotherhood. The gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

STRA GULATED INFANT FOUND ON ROAD.

An inquest was held at the Morgue on Saturday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the dead body of a new-born babe, which was found wrapped up in a gunny bag among a heap of rubbish at the corner of Sarang Street. Dr. Arthur Powell, who examined the body, said there were bruises and abrasions on the neck and marks of strangulation.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by strangulation but by whom and under what circumstances they could not say.

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM.

DR. MANN'S ADDRESS.

LIQUOR REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

SIR H. PROCTOR'S VIEWS.

On Saturday night Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal of the Government Agricultural College, Poona, addressed a public temperance meeting held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Wodehouse Road. Sir Henry E. E. Procter who presided, introduced Dr. Mann in a few words. There was a large number of temperance workers present prominent among whom were the members of the Independent Order of God Templars who wore the regalias of their Order.

Dr. Mann, who wore the regalia of the District Grand Chief Templar of the I. O. G. T. said, that he felt that very sincere and deep conviction was necessary to call a meeting of the sort, and for himself, if he did not feel very deeply on the subject, and if he did not feel that, every man and woman in this country who had the interests of India at heart felt with him and he would not be justified in letting his name appear for one moment in connection with such a meeting. In England America and European countries, there was much justification for the temperance movement, but in India where drink was least used, where was the justification, he asked, for taking time, trouble and money in organising a temperance movement? In his early days a question of that character was very difficult to answer, but yet he felt more deeply than he ever did before that it was justified. He then proceeded to give a few instances in illustration of the reasons. The first was of a young man, whose father had died of delirium tremens, when the lad was sixteen years of age, and whom he had taken in charge. A few days ago he received a letter from the young man who wrote:—I am now 23, nobody hates drink more than I do, and yet once in every three or four months I go down. Can you tell me anything I can do anything that will deliver me from its slavery?" Dr. Mann then drew a pathetic picture of the lad. Wherever he went in the big cities of India, he was constantly confronted with temptation, he yearned to be delivered from.

EXPERIENCE IN DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Continuing the speaker narrated an experience he had, while working among the depressed classed of one of the cities of the Bombay Presidency. He took an English gentleman down with him into that part of the city, and showed him the houses and conditions under which those people lived, and the gentleman said to him, although he had been in the wilds of Africa, in the Congo, among savages, among the lowest of the human race, he had never seen such conditions. Dr. Mann said he had papers that proved that these people, outcastes though they were, could live well on their own scale of living, were it not for drink. Almost every family, he visited, he found that low as they were, drink was dragging them lower down. He then spoke of wrecks of British humanity in India, who were a shame to their country, and shamed that country before 300 million of the people. It was because of such incidents, although drink was of comparatively little importance that it was necessary to take a stand against it.

Turning to the more general phases of the question, Dr. Mann said that some years ago it was much more difficult than it was to-day to be a total abstainer and recounted the experiences his father had in business and in private life in abstaining from drink. He then spoke of the growth of the Independant Order of God Templars, and of his experiences 14 years ago when he first came out to India as the Scientific Adviser to the Tea Industry, and refused to take liquor. He spoke of the change in the attitude of the people and also of the doctors. There may be he said cases of illness where drink may be advisable, but with a healthy man there was no cause to take it. Even a small quantity taken day by day would shorten life and injure every organ of the body.

AN ORGANISED STAND.

He believed it was unique that a small body of laymen, who when they first started their agitation, had the concensus of medical and scientific opinion against them, should so absolutely win over the weight of scientific opinion. Among the ministers of religion, too, there was a great change, and to-day it seemed an anomaly for a minister of religion to take strong drink. He next spoke of the reason why an organised stand should be taken against drink. Considering the disastous effects produced in the Western countries through drink, he felt it was incumbent on them although drink, was not as great an evil here as elsewhere, to maintain an organised resistance, for its injury on the people was unquestioned. He then compared it with the stringent restrictions placed on ether some years ago, when in the North of Ireland, the people took to excessive indulgence in the drug, and with cocaine in India. In these instances the drug had a disastrous effect on the people and Government adopted measures to keep it out. Why, he asked, were there restrictions on cocaine, where the measures adopted practically prevented its importation, and not on strong drink which was also injurious? They had large interests and strong public opinion against them. He concluded with an appeal to the audience to adopt an unflinching attitude towads this evil, pressing on them the responsibility they owed to the 300 millions of the Indian people to keep them from its curse.

Sir Henry Proctor, in thanking Dr. Mann for his lecture said that he would like to say a few words. Temperance Societies blame Government for its action, or rather not taking action in this matter. But he knew Government had this matter at heart and wished to remedy it. But the question was not an easy one, and he felt that they should try and bring about public opinion, so that all legislation of this character should be dealt with purely with regard to the welfare of the people and in absolute disregard of the revenue question, but at present the liquor regulations were carried out by the same people who collect the revenue, and however much they would like to do away with drink, it was natural that they should look to the other side.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP.

The following sailed on Saturday, 31st January, starting at 3-40 p.m.:—
Eileen IV (Scratched).
Turquoise, 2h. 20m. 23s.
Isca, 2h. 22m. 26s.
Mahshuka, 2h. 17m. 35s.
Melody, 2h. 23m. 57s.
Chula. 2h. 1m. 58s.
Neita, 2h. 20m. 32s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. N. N. W. Buoy Stbd. Butcher Beacon Stbd. Committee Vessel. N. Karanja Port. Committee Vessel.
Length 14.6 Miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Chula. 2nd Prize won by Mahshuka. 3rd Prize won by Turquoise; Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

(Start at 3-20 p.m.)

Minx, (Gave up).
Trixie, 1h. 50m. 42s.
Lylie, 1h. 53m. 11s.
Gita (Gave up).
Maudie, 1h. 49m. 49s.
Valmai, 1h. 57m. 16s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. W. N. W. Buoy Stbd. N. N. W. Buoy Stbd. W. N. W. Buoy Port. N. Karanja Stbd. Committee Vessel.
Length 10.72 Miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Maudie; Time Limit 6-30. 2nd Prize won by Trixit. Lylie, Saves Entrance.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP,

TOM TIT CLASS RACE.

(Start at 3-10 p.m.)

Anna, 1h. 26m. 52s.
Fickle One, 1h. 29m. 26s.
Lady Bird, 1h. 27m. 39s.
Mavourneen, 1h. 26m. 58s.
Bunty, 1h. 25m. 15s.
Clutha, 1h. 25m. 28s.
Blue Bird, 1h. 33m. 14s.
Red Breast (Scratched).
Curlew, 1h. 28m. 34s.
Cricket, 1h. 23m. 29s.
Jenny Wren, 1h. 29m. 11s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. P. and O. "B" Buoy Stbd. Tucker Beacon Stbd. Committee Vessel. Short Course.
Length 7.91 Miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Clutha; Time Limit 6-30. 2nd Prize won by Cricket. 3rd Prize won by Bunty. Anna, Saves Entrance.

METRE CLASS RACE.

(Start at 3-30 p.m.)

Maya, 1h. 57m. 30s.
Corrie, 1h. 56m. 41s.
Cynthia, 1h. 57m. 20s.
Mynona (Scratched).
Course:—Committee Vessel. N. N. W. Buoy Stbd. Butcher Beacon Stbd. N. Karanja Stbd. Committee Vessel.
Length 10.97 Miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Corrie; Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

BILLIARDS AT WOODLANDS.

MR. WILLIAMS'S SECOND VISIT.

The English crack Williams paid his second visit to "Woodlands," the Calcutta residence of H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar on the evening of the 27th last. Mr. Areef, a well-known local player, was requisitioned by His Highness to play with the professional. The game was 600 up and Mr. Areef was conceded 400 points. Williams was quite out of touch in the earlier part of the game, and Mr. Areef by steady and consistent scoring soon established a commanding lead. Here the English crack made a beautiful break of 182, in which there was a run of over fifty nursery cannons, but his effort was too late, and Mr. Areef won, the scores being 600—456. The best breaks made by Williams were 44, 41,41, 31 and 182, while Mr. Areef made several breaks of twenty.

Wiliams then played his second game with His Highness conceding 150 points in a game of 200 up. He got beaten again, the scores being 200-152 in favour of His Highness. Williams made breaks of 95, 69, and 32.

Finally an extraordinary game was witnessed between Mr. Sunanda Sen and Venkata Kalooramdass, the Maharaja's new marker. The latter comes from Madras with a big reputation and aspires to be the professional champion of India. The game was 100 up and Mr. Sen broke by giving a miss in baulk. Kalooramdass ran out with an unfinished break of 100, and on being told to finish his break went on to 169.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Samuel Milligan, Imperial Agriculturist at Pusa, is about to proceed on one year's leave.

The annual salon of the Photographic Society of India will be held at Calcutta from 2nd to 14th February.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, has announced his intention of visiting India in the coming cold weather.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir leaves his capital on the 13th March for Purneah, whence he proceeds for a shoot in the Banailli Raj jungles and the Nepal Terai.

News has been received in Cawnpore of the death at Glasgow of Mr. William R. Wilson, the first Director of Industries of the United Provinces, who left Cawnpore about a year ago.

Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar is a candidate for the University seat on the Legislative Council vacated by the elevation of the Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar to the Bench.

A correspondent reports that at 8-15 p.m. on the night of 29th January the inhavitants of Ramnagar in Kumaon witnessed the fall of a very large aerolite accompanied by vivid illumination and deafening report.

Mr. Pabel, a sugar expert, will reach Bombay on the 6th February and visit various parts of India in order to see the processes of sugar manufacture and methods followed in the industry by Europeans and Indians.

It is said that Sir T. Wynne, President, Railway Board, will probably not be able to leave India to take up his new appointment before the end of April on account of the various arrangements which have to be settled prior to his departure.

The name New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, will disappear at midnight on the 31st March. The Municipality, in response to a suggestion from the Bengal Chamber has decided to call the street Royal Exchange Place as from 1st April, 1914.

Experiments have been made at the agricultural station at Tarnab, in the North-West Frontier Province, with numerous varieties of imported crops, and good results were obtained with English oats and barley, Italian rye grass, Egyptain clover, sugar beet, and cigarette tobacco.

Mr. S. Sinha Bar-at-Law, has booked his passage for England by the P. and O. s. s. Mantua which leaves Bombay on the 18th of April. In all probability Mr. Mazharull Haque also will travel by the same boat. Both these gentlemen will represent Behar on the Congress deputation to England.

At the meeting of the Excutive Committee of the Behar Provincial Association, held at Bankipore last week, it was decided to hold the Provincial Conference at Bankipore during the Easter holidays. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Fakhar-ud-din was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, are going to construct a line connecting Kishunguni with Siliguri. This extension will give the people of Bihar a short cut to Darjeeling and Kurseong, in the neighbourhood of which lies one of the spots under consideration for the future summer residence of the Bihar Government.

In connection with the Pasteur institute at Shillong it is understood that plans and estimates have now been passed by the Director-General in consultation with the authorities at Kasauli and now it only remains for Government of India to give formal sanction to the scheme and find the Local Government a specialist as Director and a staff.

Indigo cultivation in Behar is getting small by degrees and distressingly less. The area sown this year is estimated by the Director of Agriculture at 63,100 acres against 90,000 last year. The yield is officially placed at 10,481 factory maunds; but Messrs. Moran and Co., who are in the trade and therefore in the know, expect no more than 8,800 factory maunds.

A Mysore Durbar Notification has been issued appointing Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, K.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, as an Extraordinary Member of Council. The administration of Mysore is at present conducted by a Dewan and a Council of two members with H. H. the Maharaja in absolute control of internal affairs. It has long been thought necessary to associate the Yuvaraja, with the administraion, which is growing more complex day by day. His Highness was first appointed Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, which post he held for some time.

The Session Judge, of Faridpur, (Bengal) has delivered judgment in the case in which two boys, about thirteen and eigateen years old, were charged with the murder, on the 18th October last, of two other boys of the neighbouring village Tengra, about seven and eight years old, whom the accused decoyed to a lonely place near a Khal in the vicinity of a jungle where both boys were thrown into the water and suffocated. The motive of the crime is alleged to have been to secure a necklace valued at about Rs. 75, which one of the murdered boys was wearing. The other boy was put to death as he was a companion of this boy and witnessed the occurrence. The Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found both the accused guilty and sentenced each to transportation for life.

The Calcutta police authorities, says the "Englishman," are indignant over some inaccurate reports appearing in a contemporary in connection with the police hunt for terrorists. In the course of the search at Baranagore, only useless parts of a rusty gun were found in a house where a Bengali youth was arrested. There is absolutely no foundation for the statement that ammunition and a number of guns were seized in this house by the police. The harrowing account of the discovery of a secret arsenal published in a contemporary is, according to the police, purely mythical. The report of the fresh arrest of four suspects on Wednesday in connection with the Raja Bazar bomb case is also groundless. Only one youth, named Priyanath Banerjee, has been arrested by the police since the Raja Bazar bomb case was started at Alipore.

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30th April „	„	24,77,000
31st July „	„	52,35,000
31st December „	„	1,04,00,000

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, Feb. 2.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

It would be interesting to know how much support there is in the Country for the campaign which certain Liberal members of Parliament have inaugurated against the Naval Estimates. As we have before pointed out, it is by no means certain that the resolution which was unanimously and enthusiastically passed at the recent meeting of the National Liberal Federation protesting against an increase in Naval Expenditure represents anything like a really widespread feeling among the Liberal electorate. Everyone would like to see the money spent on the Navy curtailed and devoted to other purposes, if it were possible, but, while business and working men generally are gravely impressed with the representations of the economists as to the wasteful burden which the necessity for a big Navy involves, they are not as easily impressed by the efforts to persuade them that it is possible for Great Britain to cry a halt. What the economists should aim at securing from the electors, is not an unreasoning demand for the immediate reduction of expenditure, but the conversion of European opinion to the need for an international agreement on the subject. Those Liberal M.P.'s who are endeavouring to stir up the business community on the subject run no small risk of incurring for themselves an unpopularity which may lose them their seats at the next election. On the day the mail left London at the Cannon Street Hotel in the heart of the City of London was being held a meeting of business men at which resolutions were being submitted calling attention to the growing danger of the armaments mania. Earlier in the week Mr. Gordon Hewart, M.P., and Mr. Molteno, M.P., two members of the recent deputation to the Prime Minister, addressed a similar gathering at the Manchester Reform Club, where their audience of business men appears to have been much impressed. That there is in commercial circles a veering of opinion in favour of an arrest in the huge spending on armaments is no longer doubtful, and it is particularly worth noting in this connection that the membership of the Chambers of Commerce which have adopted resolutions in this sense is not by any means in majority Liberal. But this all the same does not mean that there is less keenness on the subject of the Navy, or that there is any lessening of the feeling that Britain cannot afford to take risks, and it is significant that Mr. D. M. Mason, M.P., who has been one of the keenest critics of the Government on this question, has been informed by the Executive of the Coventry Liberal Association that he must not look forward to having their support at the General Election. Mr. Mason has not, it is true, confined his criticism of ministers to the matter of Naval Expenditure, and it has to be remembered that Coventry is a chief centre of the armaments industry. The incident nevertheless may serve as a warning against any too hasty assumption that the present movement against the naval policy of the First Lord is assured of the support of Liberalism in the constituencies generally. Any appearance of provocation on the part of Germany would even now be sufficient to raise another scare. But it is true that for the moment business men have had enough of such divertissements. There is far less suspicion of Berlin than at any time for several years past. The acceptance by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz of Mr. Churchill's 16 to 10 standard has not been without its effect, and the suggestion put forth by the extremists that we should now build, not against Germany only, but against the Powers of the Triplice, and aim in the Mediterranean at a strength relatively as great as in the North Sea, is in danger of creating a definite reaction. "We are not," said one of the speakers at Manchester "acting under pressure from other Powers. We ourselves are forcing the pace." A statement of the relative strength of the British and German navies this year shows that we are nearly "three to one" as compared with the nearest naval Power. The figures may be set out thus:—

	British.	German.
Dreadnoughts	29	17
Pre-Dreadnoughts	40	20
Great Cruisers	49	9
Light Cruisers	88	44
Destroyers	255	144
Submarines	99	36
Personnel	146,000	69,000

But it is to the future that we have to look, and until we hear from Mr. Churchill what are the Admirality's provisions for keeping pace with German progress, we cannot form an opinion as to whether the position is satisfactory or not.

LORD SYDENHAM ON EDUCATION.

There is a characteristic article by Lord Sydenham in the January number of the "Empire Review" on education problems in India. It includes a general condemnation of private educational agencies and urges the "paramount importance of Government responsibility" in regard to education in this country. As to the latter, of course every one agrees as to the necessity for the realisation by Government of its responsibility for the development of education, but Lord Sydenham, when he speaks of Government responsibility means something more than these innocent words convey, as his policy when he was here showed and as may be gathered from the whole of his article. He means the complete officialisation of every branch of education from the University downwards and the exercise of a strict bureaucratic control. As a matter of fact private agency has done a great deal more for education in this country than Government, and as we have pointed out before the state control which is now so much advertised as the panacea for all our educational shortcomings, could never be satisfactorily applied to this country in the sense that it exists in Germany or Japan, which have been held up as object lessons. In the former a great system of education has grown up, in which every agency has played its share,—popular aspirations, private effort and state assistance and supervision. In Japan, which has a constitutional government, state control means popular control. In this country state control means officialism pure and simple, and the officialism of departmental officials who are largely alien, and are not, and cannot expect to be, in that close and sympathetic touch with the needs and aspirations of the people which is essential to the development of education in any country. And it may mean, moreover, the thrusting upon an unwilling public of the private individual views and prejudices of a man who is only a temporary sojourner, and who might feel that he had a special mission as an educational reformer, and whose whole policy might be entirely reversed by the next comer. Education in this country needs to develop in a free atmosphere. What it wants is state stimulus, and not more state control which is already sufficiently strong. Lord Sydenham tells us that the Indian Universities are "entirely unregenerate." But it is easy to see that the idea underlying his article is that university education in India is creating elements which he conceives to be antagonistic to British rule. It is difficult to argue with people whose views are not honestly based on what they conceive to be best calculated to help the progress of education in this country, but seem to be firstly influenced by the fear that education produces sedition.

CORPORATION AND PORT TRUST.

"The Phœnix" of Karachi, commenting on the dispute between the Karachi Municipality and the Port Trust as to which should have the right to present its address to the Governor on his first landing says:—

It is not denied that the municipal address is on behalf of the public of Karachi and that Keamari is within the municipal limits. It is asserted that because the Karachi Port Trust is a body empowered to effect harbour improvements, the Municipality can lay no claim to present an address on the spot on which the Port Trust has carried out improvements. The absurdity of this is self-evident. In the first place, the Port Trust is not entitled to present an address on behalf of the public. It is the Municipality which has the right to do so, and it is out proper that, in the absence of any other municipal function, the municipal address should be presented immediately on Lord Willingdon's landing at Keamari. . . . It is pertinent to observe that the Governor of Bombay, not to say the Viceroy, on his arrival from or departure to England is always presented with the municipal address at the Apollo Bunder. The same practice ought to prevail here.

The decision of the Commissioner, Mr. Lucas, that the right belongs to the Port Trust seems to us extraordinary and is against all precedent both in India and in other countries. As "The Phœnix" points out, the place where the Governor landed is within the municipal limits and the Municipality were obviously the body which had the right of first welcome. It would create something of a sensation in Bombay if the Port Trust were to push itself in front of the Corporation on the Apollo Bunder on the ground that the Bunder is part of the property under its administration as the Port Trust. It is to be regretted that the Karachi Municipality allowed itself to be worsted in this matter, and we hope it will not let the matter drop.

DAY BY DAY.

New Tram Cars for Bombay.

The rolling-stock of the Bombay Tramway Company, is about to receive a substantial addition. This news is contained in a letter to the Municipal Commissioner from the Managing Director of the Company, replying to a written complaint by Mr. M. M. Murzban, Bar-at-Law, of overcrowding in the standing compartments. Mr. Murzban, in his letter, alleged that the concession to the Company, in regard to standing accommodation had resulted in great hardship to the public in an indirect way, as it encouraged the Company, in not duly augmenting the number of cars to meet the heavy traffic. The Managing Director of the Company, strongly repudiates this insinuation. He writes:

"Far from favouring or promoting the overcrowding of standing compartments the Company strongly objects to it as it interferes with the collection of fares. If such overcrowding has sometimes occurred it is despite the orders issued to our Conductors to restrict to to the number of passengers in each compartment, and of the notices above described.

The Corporation may rest assured that the Company will do all in its power to enforce this rule, and with that end in view the Traffic Inspectors at Junctions have received orders to close the gate at the entrance platform as soon as a car has its full sanctioned complement of passengers.

The further allegation in Mr. Murzban's letter that the provision of standing compartments has the effect of "encouraging the Company in not augmenting the number of their cars" is equally wide of the truth. Ten additional 2-car trains, with seatage accommodation for 780 passengers, are almost completed in our Workshops and all of these will be placed upon the line in course of the next few weeks."

Council Elections and Currupt Practices.

An interesting question has been raised by the Government of India with regard to the regulations governing the election of members to the legislative councils, more particularly regarding the definition o "corrupt practice" within the meaning of the regulations as a case recently occurred in which a candidate addressed a voter informing him of the date and place of polling and adding "I shall pay all your expenses for coming and going back and see that you do not lose anything on my account. I hope you will kindly do me this favour" (i.e., of attending). The local Government concerned has been advised that the facts do not constitute a "corrupt practice" within the meaning of the Regulations and has suggested that, on the whole, it is desirable to prohibit definitely the actual payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates, by the addition of an explanation or illustration which would render the point free from doubt. Without considering the matter further the Government of India have invited the opinion of the Government of Bombay if any amendment on the lines indicated is required and have also asked whether any such cases have come to light in Bombay. The Bombay Government have in their turn asked this information from the various electorates.

The Law on the Subject.

The law on this subject is contained in the following section:

A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these Regulations:—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or.

(ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—A "promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested."

The English law on the point is contained in 46 and 47 Victoria, Cap. 51, section 7, under which such a payment would be an illegal practice. On the other hand, the Government of India point out, it may be argued that the conditions in India differ from those in England, in so far as the polling stations are less numerous and may be far distant from a voter's residence. Also that such payment might conceivably be made with no intention of influencing the voter, but in order to enable a person to avail himself of the opportunity of voting who otherwise for lack of means, might find it difficult to do so.

This matter will come on for discussion at to-day's monthly meeting of the Bombay, Municipal Corporation, who are asked by the local Government to submit their report before the 1st April next.

Sir William Willcocks.

Sir William Willcocks, who in collaboration with Mr. J. I. Craig, Comptroller of the Department of General Statistics, Egypt, has just just issued an exceedingly valuable work on "Egyptian Irrigation," is reputed to be the greatest irrigation engineer in the world. He was born in India and received his professional education at the Roorkie College, joining the Indian Public Works Department in 1872. Lord Cromer, in his review of the achievements of British engineers, has recorded that "the British engineer, in fact, unconsciously accomplished a feat which in the eyes of a politician, is perhaps even more remarkable than that of controlling the refractory waters of the Nile. He justified Western methods to Eastern minds." And in this great work Sir William Willcocks, has perhaps taken the largest share.

Indian Weights and Measures.

The evidence of Mr. Cuttriss, Secretary to the Burma Chamber of Commerce, before the Weights and Measures Commission appears, to judge from a telegram on Thursday, to have been somewhat timid and indecisive. The Burma Chamber evidently has no settled views as regards the desirability of the introduction of standard weights and measures into India, but declares through its mouthpiece that, if the scheme Government have in mind materialises, Burma should be included and the metric system should be used. It will be remembered that last October the Government of India expressed the opinion that the time had come for a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole of India, and a resolution of the Commerce and Industry Department, while recording that the question had been under the consideration of Government from time to time since the passing of the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871, also recorded the fact that although the Act had been for nearly forty-two years on the statute-book no notification had yet been issued under it, for Government hoped that weights and measures based on the statutory unit would be gradually and generally adopted without further intervention on the part of Government. This hope, however, has not been realised. The Government Department and the railways have adopted as standards the tola of 180 grains, the seer of 80 tolas, and the maund of 40 seers, but no general tendency has manifested itself on the part of Indian commercial and trading circles to follow the lead given. The people of India are, on the whole, in fact, satisfied with the weights and measures to which they have been accustomed for generations. Considering this attitude,—however, much it might be regretted—along with the fact that India is as large as Europe without Russia, with over three hundred millions of inhabitants, it is obvious that any attempt to enforce by law a standardisation of weights and measures must be regarded more as an instance of reforming zeal than as a necessary measure of immediate utility.

Karachi Amenities.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Karachi Municipality the following resolution, standing in the name of Mr. Achalsing, M. Advani, will be the subject of discussion:—

The Municipality regrets that the subject of the proposed amendment of the Karachi Port Trust Act, specially in regard to the curtailment of the right of the representation of the Municipality on the Port Trust has not so far been placed before the Corporation for consideration and for such objections or representations as it may deem fit to make. The Municipality further regrets that its President, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, who is also its elected representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, should have at the last meeting of its august assembly given utterance to views, without consulting this body, which aim at the curtailment of the right of representation of the body and which views are moreover directly opposed to those of this Municipality specially in regard to the President's desire to transfer one of the elected seats to Government for nomination."

India in the Picture Papers.

India is well represented in the London illustrated weeklies by this mail. "The Illustrated London News" has a full-page picture of the entrance to Government House, Calcutta, showing Lord Hardinge on his way to a polo-match, during his recent stay in that city. "The Graphic" has a full page portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who, it declares, "has every claim to canonisation apart from longevity, and also two pages of letter-press combined with "scenes" in Mysore. The "scenes" consist of palaces, temples, and mausoleums, which are all excellent, though "The Graphic's" heading, stating that Mysore "has been granted Home Rule" will be open to criticism in this country as a somewhat exaggerated interpretation of the new treaty with the Maharaja. "The Sphere" has a full-page illustration depicting the home-coming of Tommy Atkins from India. The happy faces of the returned warriors as the troopship reaches Southampton Water are a feature of the photo and good to see.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

AN ARTIFICIAL BANK RATE.

CONGESTION N THE PIECE GOODS MA I.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The anticipated reduction in the local bank rate did not materialise at yesterday's meeting of the Bank of Bengal, disappointment—akin to disgust—being expressed on 'Change to-day at the stubborn attitude assumed by the directors in adhering to the 7 per cent., rate, which has been in existence since November 13th, 1913. Predicted dear money, the outcome of the recent financial crisis, has deterred the directors from making a concession that usually comes at this time of the year; but there has been no actual stringency in the local money market, and as the November increase to a rate that is quite artificial was the direct result i of four heavy days in the clearing house, the Exchange banks being confronted by lessening resources, a return to the previous more accommodating figure was naturally expected when the disabilities of the past were removed. There is justification, therefore, for prevailing complaints. Money, after the squeeze at the end of last year was in good supply; the present year opened with a distinct revival of confidence; the local exchanges would be favourably influenced by lesser money rates, and although the cash balances at the bank show heavy decreases this week there seems, nevertheless, to be no just cause or impediment why the rate should not be reduced. The following memorandum is presented by the Bank of Bengal:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rupees.
Loans	22,82,927 Inc.
Govt. Balance at Head Office ...	10,52,094 Inc.
,, ,, at Branches ...	8,11,914 Inc.
Other Deposits ...	72,95,798 Dec.
Post Bills	2,61,806 Dec.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	3,19,885 Dec.
Loans	22,82,917 Inc.
Accounts of Credit ...	18,89,651 Dec.
Mercantile Bills ...	8,56,632 Dec.
Cash at Head Office ...	15,39,712 Dec.
,, at Branches ...	34,40,343 Dec.

PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

There is still a good deal of "talkee talkee" in the Marwari bazaar of shutting down the local piece-goods market for two or three months, in order to enable the merchants to disgorge their accumulated stocks, but there is no likelihood of the proposal being generally accepted. Stocks are certainly very much inflated, and as there are but few orders coming in the situation is almost untenable. The up-country marts still fail to give this market the usual support; prices are weakening, and dealers, in desperate mood, are endeavouring to clear at ruinous rates as the only alternative to holding goods tenaciously for an indefinite period. For grey shirtings there is little or no enquiry. During the week, so far as I can gather, no forward business has been transacted. Prices in this department are steady to weak. I hear of a few forward enquiries for dhooties, but as the limits mentioned by dealers are hopelessly below the selling idea there is more than a bare suggestion that these interrogations have been gently pressed with the object of testing values. Last week there was a substantial improvement in yarns; but, owing to the hardening tendency of cotton prices, the spurt ended in a walk, and the walk has since descended to a crawl, and even the crawl seems destined to a halt at the end of the current week. Forward business has already fallen away, dealers being evidently bent upon the waiting game in view of possible cotton fluctuations. Deliveries for all classes of cotton goods are now extremely poor.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

A remarkable unanimity of opinion has been expressed by the Chambers of Commerce in this country upon the question of banking legislation; and when the investigation is extended by the commission promised by the Government of India an easy way to reform will be thus made available. The points at issue are, it must be conceded, simple in the extreme. The frailties and foibles of our banking methods, always pronounced, have received additional emphasis from recent failures, and it should not be a difficult task to reform the system so that frauds upon shareholders and depositors may be prevented; so that rash speculation and mismanagement may be checked. In a circular issued to-day the Bengal Chamber of Commerce express their entire agreement with the proposal that all institutions calling themselves banks should be required to be registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913. But, agreeing with the Bombay and the Upper India Chambers, they have recommended that persons and firms calling themselves "bankers" should not be required so to register. They have also urged that "banks" should not be allowed to register as private companies under the Companies Act. As regards the restrictions to be imposed on banks the committee agree with the Government that a minimum amount of subscribed capital ought to be fixed by law. No company should, they think, be permitted to begin the business of banking unless its subscribed capital amounts to Rs. 10 lakhs, and its paid-up capital to Rs. 5 lakhs. It is also there opinion that no bank should be allowed to begin business until a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs of paid-up capital is in hand. Further, they agree that there should be a restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends, pending the buiding up of an adequate reserve. They have however, expressed no definite opinion as to the rate to which the dividend should be limited, or as to what would be an adequate reserve. These points they propose to consider when the Bill is before them. The committee also support a suggestion, which has been made by the Bombay Chamber, that the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies should be empowered to refuse a certificate to a company when its articles of association show that it intends to engage in business such as ordinary trading in addition to the business of a banker. They have also made the following suggestions:—(a) That the use of the term "working capital" should be prohibited; (b) that no sum should be included in the assets of a bank on account of "goodwill"; (c) that no bank should be permitted to advance money on its own shares; and (d) that promoters of banking companies should be required to exercise discrimination as to the names of the banks that they seek to establish. As regards the important question of audit the committee have made no definite proposal.

At the time of writing the Calcutta members of the commission on banking legislation have not yet been nominated. General approval is expressed here at the selection of Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, puisne judge of the Bombay High Court, as a representative of the Bombay Presidency; for, as he has had some troublesome cases before him in connection with recent bank failures, it is thought that the experience thus obtained will admirably serve the purposes of the enquiry.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The remarkable progress made during recent years in the trade and commerce of this country is reflected in the reports, now to hand, of Indian railway companies, and it is pleasant to reflect that these undertakings have benefited in no small measure by an industrial development to which they have very largely contributed. It is no idle boast to declare that the Indian railways, in spite of some shortcomings—the wagon shortage for example—form one of the most efficient transport services in the world, and the prosperity they enjoy is, it may be asserted with equal confidence, fully deserved. It is a moot point whether our railways have developed with the growth of our import and export trade, or whether the extension of the railway system has actually created that commercial inflation which has been more than ever marked during the last few years. Be this as it may, however, that there is not only scope but absolute necessity for further extensions is a declaration irrefutable. At the end of year 1902, the open mileage of railways on all gauges in this country was 255,900; at the termination of 1912 the mileage had increased by only 7,600 miles; to 33,500 to be precise,—a little below 30 per cent. in a single decade. The present mileage is, roughly speaking, half as much again as the railway mileage of the United Kingdom. But the population of India is seven times as much as that of the home-land, the area being fourteen times as great. Under the conditions thus indicated further extensions are undeniably requisite, for railways have a civilizing tendency as well as a commercial value, and while so much is being done in a political sense for the peoples of India it is depressing to think of the number of years that must elapse before the vast neglected areas of the country derive that exhilarating influence and the incentive to better things which the railways confer. The reports lately presented are eminently satisfactory from a financial point of view; but for further extensions for necessary additions to the rolling stock, for the construction of more branch lines, and sidings, and stations, in order to avoid the congestion that has so woefully hindered trade and commerce in the past an enhanced capital expenditure is imperatively requisite. The expenditure on railway construction and development was at £10,000,000 in 1912-13, two and a half millions short of the sum advised by the Inchcape Committee. The provision for the present financial year is £12,000,000, and it is to be hoped that this will be the minimum in all future years, to be increased in the days of prosperity budgets, until the country possesses something like an efficient service commensurate with its increasing demands.

DANCE AT THE TOWN HALL.

Flashlight Photograph by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The B. I. Engineers' dance at the Town Hall which took place on Friday night.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

NEW OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

What may lead to a remarkable advance in the operative treatment of certain forms of tuberculosis is stated to have been achieved at Guy's Hospital, says the "Daily Telegraph." Briefly, the operation of the removal of the lower intestine has been applied to cases of tuberculosis, with results which are claimed to be in every way satisfactory.

Commenting on this statement is Medical Correspondent states: Recent researches have led doctors to suppose that many conditions of chronic ill-health, such as nervous debility, rheumatism, and other disorders, are due to poisoning set up by unhealthy conditions of the large intestine, and it has even been suggested that the lowering of vitality resulting from such poisoning is favourable to the development of cancer and tuberculosis. In this connection some very fine work has been carried out at Guy's Hospital, where Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, F.R.C.S., has followed th heroic plan of removing the diseased organ. Remarkably enough it has been found that natural processes are well maintained even after the removal of several feet of intestine. So satisfactory have been the results in a large series of cases in which life had previously been nothing but hopeless misery that the removal of the colon is now being carried out in cases of chronic disease by surgeons throughout the world.

The application of the operation referred to in cases of internal tuberculosis is of recent occurrence; but there are good grounds for supposing that the removal of such a possible source of poisoning may react favourably in selected cases of this disease.

PERSIAN FAMILY LIFE.

Miss Ella Sykes, author of "Through Persia on a Side-Saddle," and "Persia and its People," lectured on Jan. 14, at the Central Asian Society, 22, Albemarle-street, on "Persian Family Life." Sir H. Mortimer Durand presided.

If English people supposed, said Miss Sykes, that Persian family life consisted of the social meeting of men and women they were quite wrong, says the "Daily Telegraph." Persian women were not emancipated, but in the Nationalist cause they had come to the front at Teheran. They had been editors, founders of clubs, and teachers. They had marched in procession 300 strong to protest against the threatened submission to Russia. These things, however, had occurred in the capital where the people were in touch with Europeans. Turkish women had made great strides and when they threw off thei shackles their Persiah sisters would follow their example.

There was great difference, from birth, in the lives of the sexes. When ababy was expected two aradles were prepared—one richly draped with satin, the other with cotton. A boy was put into the satin-trimmed cradle, the other cradle was in case of the arrival of a girl. A Persian house was divided into two parts, the inner division being set apart for the women. Fatima grew up almost uneducated, learning only how to do needlework and to make sherbert. She went out like a ball of black silk, so closely wrapped up was she. Her only diversion consisted of her visits to the baths, where the servants dyed her hair with indigo or benna and made up her face. Marriage was the thing she most desired, but after the legal ceremony the young man could divorce her for very superficial reasons. She was a mere chattel, and the law allowed a Mohamendan four when she realized that the end of her life was approaching. Fatima went away, alone, on a pilgrimage. Miss Sykes described such a woman sitting in a panier on a mule, sleeping, when tired, in miserable and dirty rest houses, and laying herself down at the end of her weary journey to die and be buried near a shrine. She gladly did these things, for she knew that the Prophet had conceded souls to women reluctantly, and her residence in paradise could only be inferior to that granted to the men. Miss Sykes illustrated her lecture with a series of beautiful slides.

HAPPINESS.

The early autumn day is cloudless.
The river is full to the brim, washing the naked roots of the tottering tree by the ford.

The long narrow path, like the thirsty tongue of the village, dips down into the stream.

The babbling of the water mingles with the laughing gossip of the women at their bath.

The fisherman, weaving his net, sits in his boat tied to a bamboo pole, and the naked boy plunges into the water with loud shouts.

My heart is full, and I feel that happiness is simple, like a meadow flower.

We grasp it with a cruel eagerness, and crush it; we jump beyond it in our mad pursuit, and miss it for ever.

I look around me and see the silent sky and the flowing water, and feel that happiness is spread abroad as simply as a smile on a child's face.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE in "The Nation."

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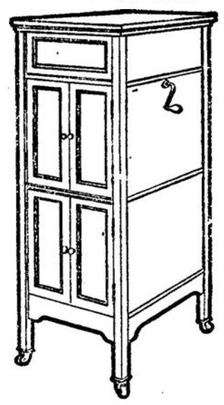

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SATURDAY'S RACES.

A GOOD AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

ERRATIC GRIFFINS.

KEMPION AND DALMATIA.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

After forsaking Mahaluxmi for such a long time, it was quite cheerful and comforting to see so many old faces back again in our midst last Saturday, and there was an unmistakable business air about the proceedings which has not been in evidence since the racing season opened. Mr. Byramji Rustomji, the gifted trainer, was moving round quietly, receiving the congratulations of his many friends on his recent sensational successes at Calcutta, with a modest indifference which can only be characterized as magnificent.

Mr. "Kelso," in spite of the crushing luck he experienced at Calcutta with Beckmesser, looked contented and cheerful; and his burly *fidus achates* from Yorkshire, wore an air of undisguised prosperity, indicative that his general health had by no means been impaired through the dual triumphs of Kempion and Mayfowl at the Calcutta fixtures.

Mr. T. Ferguson appeared to be quite on good terms with himself, and if the little temporary metamorphic stable interlude in "*any way*" incommoded his nervous system, the effects have long since been dispelled, for this popular trainer looked exceptionally bright and hopeful last Saturday.

When the redoubtable "Jimmie" wends his way down from Lucknow, or wherever he may be, the merry party will be complete. And with the aid of Mr. "Dick" Bence and the other celebreties who have been with us all through, if this galaxy of training talent cannot rise to the occasion, in response to the strenuous efforts of the gallant Major in command, by creating a glorious record for horse-racing in Western India, at the coming Big Meeting, so that our popular sporting Governor can judge for himself the sort of stuff he presides over, the reality will certainly belie the very promising ideal which preceded it.

The racing taken all-round was excellent, and as our local wizards refrained on this occasion from invoking the assistance of some despised outsider, the Toto dividends worked out strictly in accordance with actual form and common sense.

"PITCH AND TOSS."

A feature of the season's newly landed Arabs has so far been the utter inability on the part of some of the most capable performers to carry a few pounds extra weight. Last week attention was directed to the appreciable effects of a 10lbs. penalty on White Silk, and on Saturday the unexplainable characteristic was just as prominently displayed in the case of Chaser, when a 10lbs. penalty played havoc with his known galloping propensities, the extra weight simply anchoring him in the first division of the Hardinge Plate. From what has already transpired under our very noses, it was as clear as a pike-staff that with this extra impost thrown in, where Nainava was, Chaser should have been thereabouts, and such anomalous results can only tend in the near future to influence the handicapper in adopting remedial measures wholly opposed to the prescribed principles upon which his work is based. Otherwise the handicapping of these freaks will pan out into a mere farce, and it will be much safer to indulge in a game at "pitch and toss" in the enclosure on race days, than risk money in supporting the chances of such animals on the form data published in the Club's handbooks.

MUCH IMPROVED PONY.

In the second division of the Hardinge Plate Ace of Hearts with Brown up was supported to such an extent, that one might be pardoned for surmising it was emphatically recognised in some quarters the issue of the race was a foregone conclusion, owing to Guldasta and Maurice remaining stationary during the past fortnight, and Ace of Hearts having "come on" a matter of at least 21lbs. in the same interval. An analysis of the position is not necessary, as a very cursory reference to the second division of the Hopeful Plate at the Fifth Extra will make the matter sufficiently obvious. As Ace of Hearts had the field settled after going two furlongs last Saturday, the usual "gag" about the extra furlong, so much relied on when an inconsistency requires clearing up, can in this particular instance be treated as worthless. The only conclusion to be arrived at therefore for the seeming depreciation of Guldasta and Maurice is the theory of a sensational improvement in Ace of Hearts, which fact, Mr. A. Nanji, the owner of Buttercup, apparently was apprised of, having purchased him subsequent to the printing of the card.

KEMPION OR DALMATIA.

The Epsom Plate was won easily by Dalmatia in the mediocre time 1min. 30secs. Hill obviously had a good deal in hand, otherwise he would not have dared to lark about with Forfeit down the straight as he did, and the time might have been considerably reduced. Late Merry Spinner on her English record is a name to conjure with, but to compare her present form seriously with Kempion's as a probable vanquisher of Mr. R. R. S.'s Broomstick gelding in the City Plate at weight for age is feeble nonsense. If Kempion is brought to the post fit and well as at Calcutta, he will win the City Plate hard-held, and anything in the country capable of stretching him will have to come on as rapidly as Ace of Hearts has done.

The Matoonga Plate was an uninteresting event hardly worth discussing seriously. Beyrut, the only candidate that has shown any form recently, declined. Tajilmulook who in his old form could have won in a canter at the weights had Dhondee up, and was presumably not fancied as being too backward. Nakib ran too badly the previous Saturday to be considered for an instant with 9st. 12lbs. up. Duller, the Talib Stable's first jockey, had the mount on Hoosam-el-Mulook an unknown quantity. Regent looked fresh and well, but as fat as a bullock. Sunspot, the favoured one from Succaram's stable had not an "earthly" against either Terror or Rozelmulook at the weights. Kaikhosroo was up on Rozelmulook and in consequence was deemed to be inferior to the other long-named competitor. The only thing to be done was to sit tight, look on, and do nothing. Nakib in running second provided a surprise and a handsome dividend of Rs. 88 to his astute supporters.

A SPLENDID HANDICAP.

The three remaining events disclosed nothing of particular note, except, that the Dadar Plate handicap was a masterpiece of ingenuity, and afforded a wide field for legitimate investment which was amply taken advantage of by the public. Everything, with the exception of Zinfandel, had a first class chance of winning, and this event provided the most interesting betting event of the season so far. Half-length-head-neck was the official verdict, though had Baloz not experienced such an unlucky cramped up run after turning into the straight, it would probably have been even a closer thing between him and Malster.

In the second division of the Hardinge Plate, Purtoosingh on Stable Boy was disqualified for boring, and Zammil the rider of Arrem in the second division of the Sion Plate was up on the official door-mat for erratic riding. He had a narrow squeak had Mr. Zammil, but escaped on this occasion with a severe reprimand.

THE HARDINGE PLATE.

(Division I.)

3-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second. Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913, 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners; once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs.

DISTANCE— 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Khatab bin Amir's NAINAVA 8st. 11lbs. Brown. 1
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's NAYEL PASHA 6st. 13lbs. Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's HERCULES 8st. 5lbs. Duller 3
Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassol Essa's SAYEL 6st. 12lbs. Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Chaser (Pratt 8st. 7lbs), Afreen (Hazza 8st. 11lbs), Conspirator (Native 8st 11lbs), Prince Orion (Greenhalgh (8st. 8lbs), Decoration (Purtoosingh 8st. 5lbs), Night Hawk (Zammil 8st. 6lbs), Vindication (Abdoola 7st. 7lbs), Sayaar (Native 7st. 7lbs), Crescent (Mujeed 7st. 4lbs), Arabian Consul (Dhondee 6st. 9lbs).

The Race.—Nainava got the best of the start and was closely followed by Hercules, Decoration and Night Hawk. At the two furlong post Sayel and Nayel Pasha improved and joined the front division. Turning into the straight Nainava was still leading going well, eventually winning easily by 5 lengths—3 lengths—1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min 23 secs.

Total Investments:—Win. Rs. 12,960 Place Rs. 14,690.

Dividends Paid:—Win. Rs. 20/8. Places Rs. 13/8, Rs. 18, Rs. 28.

THE HARDINGE PLATE.

(Division II.)

3-45 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners; once, 7lbs. twice, 10lbs. oftener, 14lbs.

DISTANCE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Ananji Nanji's ACE OF HEARTS 8st. 5lbs. Brown 1
Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. AZIZ'S GULDASTA 7st. 4lbs. Kaikhosroo ... 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's MAURICE 8st 5lbs. Duller 3

Also Ran:—Mishari (Hazza 8st. 9lbs), Fareed Beg (Ferguson 8st. 5lbs.), Vudhia (Zammil 8st. 3lbs.), Hongkong (Mujeed 8st. 2lbs.), Jemadar (Fahad 8st. 2lbs.), Ambassador (Pratt 8st. 2lbs.), Pepul (McGlone 7st. 13lbs), Present (Abbas 7st. 13lbs), Stable Boy (Purtoosingh 7st. 10lbs.), Monitor (Native 7st 10lbs.), Howzan (Native 7st. 8lbs.) Yama (Etul 7st. 7lbs.), Black Sea (Abdoola 7st 7lbs.)

The Race:—Yama and Guldasta made the running to the half mile, where Ace of Hearts went to the front, followed by Stable Boy, Guldasta and Ambassador. Ace of Hearts won very easily from Guldasta by 4 lengths—a neck—1 length.

Time:—1 min 23 4-5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 15,250 Place Rs. 16,220.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 16-8. Place Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14, Rs. 16. Stable Boy was disqualified for bumping, and the third place given to Maurice.

THE EPSOM PLATE.

4-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

DISTANCE—About 7 Furlongs.

R. K. Sirdar Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's DALMATIA 10st. 7lbs. Hill 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradas' FORFEIT 9st. 3lbs. Pratt 2
Mr. J. C. Smith's MORDIALLOC 6st. 12lbs. Kaikhosroo 3
H. H. Jam Sahib's LADY R. 6st. 13lbs. Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Adelaide II (Duller 7st. 7lbs.), Beroll (Mujeed 7st. 3lbs),

The Race:—Adelaide II was badly left. Forfeit was first on his legs with Lady R. and Dalmatia close-up, Berrol and Mordialloca a length away. At the three furlongs Mordialloc improved and, at the bend Dalmatia, going easy was running second. Down the straight Forfeit and Dalmatia came away; the latter always having the race in hand won comfortably by a head—4 lengths—1¼ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 30 secs.

Total Investments:—Win. Rs. 13,490 Place, Rs. 6,960.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 17/8, Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 16/8.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.

4-45 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000 A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.

DISTANCE—About 1 Mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ROZELMULOOK 8st. 6lbs. Kaikhosroo 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradas' NAKIB 9st. 12lbs. Pratt 2
Mr. Dara Cowasji's TERROR 8st. 7lbs. Etul .....M 4
Mr. A. S. Oomer's SUNSPOT 8st. 4lbs. Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Tajilmulook (Dhondee 9st 4lbs), Sir Visto (Hill 9st. 2lbs), Sir Knight (Ferguson 9st. 1lb), Regent (Brown 8st. 7lbs). Hoosam-el-Mulook (Duller 8st. 4lbs), Trustee (Abbas 7st. 10lbs). Shaweutt (Harrison 7st. 5lbs).

The Race:—Shaweutt and Sunspot led out first with Rozelmulook close up. At the half-mile Rozelmulook was running second and Nakib third. At the two furlongs Sunspot was done with and Rozelmulook led into the straight followed closely by Nakib. A good race resulted in Rozelmulook winning by ¼ length—2 lengths—½ length.

Time:—1 min. 52 3-5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win. Rs. 12,620. Place Rs. 12,280.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 88, Rs. 67.

THE SION PLATE.

(Division I.)

5-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913, W. A. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

DISTANCE—About 7 Furlongs.

Mr. A. D. Jehangir's FALEH KHAN 6st 13lbs. Purtoosingh 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradas' BALKAN PRINCE 6st. 13lbs. Dhondu 2
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's LOUVRE 7st. 3lbs Ferguson 3
Mr. Jaffer's Baaker's Heliograph 8st. 10lbs. Zammil 4

Also Ran:—Continental (Fahad 8st. 11 lbs), Tuba (Hazza 8st. 7lbs), Golden Gate (Brown 8st. 5lbs.) Nawabzada (Abdoola 8st. 5lbs.) Aromatic (Mujeed 8st. 1lb). Talisman (Etul 7st. 3lbs.) Shanghai (Duller 7st. 3lbs.) Minimax (Mc. Glone 7st. 3lbs.) Malacca (Native 7st. 3lbs.) Thorium (Abbas 7st. 3lbs.) Bin Rashid (Kaikhosroo 6st. 13lbs.). Rajh Allah (Harrison 6st. 13 lbs.)

The Race:—Shanghai was left. Balkan Prince led for a little but was soon passed by Louvre who established a good lead, with Minimax next, Continental third and Golden Gate fourth. At the three furlongs Faleh Khan moved up to the front, and on turning into the straight was leading, winning comfortably by 2 lengths—1½ lengths—½ length.

Time:—1 min. 41⅘ secs.

Total Investment:—Win Rs. 14,040, Place Rs. 16,880.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 58, Places Rs. 22, Rs. 55, Rs. 69.

THE SION PLATE.

(Division 11.)

5-45 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000, second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1913, W. A. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4lbs.

DISTANCE—About 7 Furlongs (1 mile-scale.)

Mr. Ali bin Talib's LONG SILK 8st. 5lbs. Duller 1
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's RISING DAWN 8st. 11lbs. Pratt 2
Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and A. R. Dakeel's ARREM 8st. 1lb. Zammil ... 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass P. Mathuradas' PARTNER 6st. 1lb Dhondee 4

The Race:—This was a poor start from which Engine got best away. He was, however, soon passed by Jeman Pasha, Engine second, Rising Dawn next, and Long Silk fourth. At the half mile Partner began to improved and at the three furlongs was leading. Round the turn, Long Silk ran up to the leaders and, Duller putting in a well-timed run, won with something to spare by 1½ lengths—½ length—Neck.

Time:—1 min. 41 3/5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win. Rs. 12,470 Place Rs. 13,270.

Dividends Paid:—Win. Rs. 38, Places Rs. 28/8—Rs. 23—Rs. 71.

THE DADAR PLATE.

6-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st Division.

DISTANCE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' MALSTER 7st. 9lbs. Purtoosingh 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradas' BALOZ 9st. 5lbs. Pratt 2
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's Young MAJUB 9st. Zammil. 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's MASTER BILL 7st. 12lbs. Ferguson. 4

Also Ran:—Pendil (Brown 9st. 2lbs), Chechan (Clarke 8st. 11b), Zinfandel (Hazza 8st. 11b), Electric (Abbas 8st. 11bs.), Zoolphokarr (Kaikhosroo 7st. 13lbs.), Zuheir (McGlone 7st. 10lbs), Raspberry (Duller 7st. 7lbs.)

The Race:—Chechan first broke the line on the rails followed by Electric and Zuheir with Malster and Rasberry as next. At the bend Malster went to the front with Young Majub in attendance. Down the straight Baloz in spite of a bad run put in a determined challenge and just failed to get up to Malster who won by ½ length—head—neck.

Time:—1 min. 21 2/5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win. Rs. 19,900 Place Rs. 17,610.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 132/8. Places Rs. 23—Rs. 15—Rs. 20.

To support the movement for establishing an Ayurvedic and Unani Tabibi College at Delhi, a public meeting was held on Jan. 31 at Kaiserbagh, Sir James Meston, Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, presiding. There was a large attendance of representative citizens from various parts of the Provinces and after a brief speech from the chair it was resolved to appoint a committee to collect subscriptions. It was also resolved that the hostel in connection with the proposed college be called after the name of Sir James Meston and the amount realised in the United Provinces be devoted to its construction.

Dr. Noetling in his note on the occurrence of jadeite in Upper Burma sums up the commercial phase of the jade industry in these words: "If systematic mining operation could be substituted for the crude method of breaking the rock by fire, if one instead of hundreds could conduct the work, the output would be enormous. But shall we ever see the spectacle of a European company exploiting the wealth of the jade mines, instead of a disorderly crowd of Kachin ruffians? I am afraid not, because the difficulties to be overcome will eventually prove too great, unless they are disposed of whith a little high-handedness."

THOROUGHBREDS FOR INDIA.

IMPORTANT PURCHASES.

THREE NOTED RACERS.

The chestnut four-year-old Laveno colt Lavaine, that ran third for the last Cesarewitch has been purchased by Mr. R. R. S. for 2,500 guineas. He has a splendid three-year-old record, having started six times, winning three times and placed twice. Lavaine is a great stayer and all his races have been over a journey.

Mr. R. R. S. has also bought the three-year-old St. Gris colt Ros Comaine for £800, and both as a two-year-old and three-year-old has an excellent record in the old country. Mr. "Kelso," who purchased Kempion for Mr. R. R. S. has also selected and bought these two new ones.

Not to be behind hand, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas has acquired the brown three-year-old filly Oselle by Aquascutum from Money Down for 2,000 guineas. This filly has also a very capable home record.

It will be seen that our Bombay owners have every intention of keeping the racing game alive, and unless Calcutta wakes up most materially they will again have to take a back-seat to the Bombay Presidency next racing season. The three racers mentioned are due to arrive in Bombay in about a month's time.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A GOOD RUN.

The meet on Sunday at Sahar Hill, brought out 50 followers, among whom were Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Chrystal and Mrs. Saxby.

Mr. Lord was hunting the pack in the absence of Col. Dunlop, who was on manoeuvres with his regiment.

A move was made over the hill to draw, and from the covers on the far side, a jack was seen to steal away across the flat, and just behind him the pack burst from cover, with a swelling chorus of melody. They had got a good scent, and carried it along at a fine pace over the bunds. Nearing the pipe a check occurred, but the line was soon picked up again in the direction of Chackla, the pack driving along with great keenness, until the wire enclosure at the side of the Andheri road checked their ardour, but only temporarily, for within a very short space of time almost the entire pack had somehow, managed to force their way through the six inch mesh, and followed the line across the enclosure. The field riding round found most of the pack had forced their way through the wire at the far side while one or two of the field stayed behind to lift the remainder over the wire.

A short check across the pipe enabled the pack to get together, when they carried the line at a good pace to the backwater. Crossing this they sped over the Vihar Road beyond until they reached the big pipe. This obstacle as usual had been too great for the jack to surmount, and for half a mile the pack were led parallel to it until a level crossing was reached which enabled the quarry to continue his course to the hills.

The going below the hills is now excellent, after the removal of the tall grass, and hounds pressed their jack hard as far as the rocky hill, which so often is the temporary refuge of the hunted jack.

Once there he was loth to leave it, and making for the summit for a time succeeded in baffling the pack, but finding the scent lower down the hill they managed to keep their jack from breaking back, and made him cross the lowland and take to the Pawai Hill. Half way up he made his way, but evidently too hard pressed to get over the top, he made his way along the side of the hill. Hounds were very close behind him, and he had not gone far before they ran into and killed him. The brush was presented to Mrs. Chrystal.

Considering the time it had taken to get the jack off the rocky hill, there was no time for another run, and hounds were taken back to kennels, aften an excellent morning's sport, in which the pace at times was really good.

The next meet will be at Irla on Tuesday.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY SPORTS.

TWO RECORDS PUT UP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At the annual sports of the Bengal Presidency Athletic Association held to-day, the Amateur Championship Shield was won by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the British Army Shield by the Royal Irish Rifles, and the Indian Army Shield by the 93rd Burmah Regiment.

Other principal results were:—

100 YARDS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hussey, Calcutta (1); Lieut. Hannay, King's Regiment, Peshawar (2).

BRITISH ARMY 100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sergt. Miller, 1st R. I. R., Kirkee (1); Pte. Dinnadge, 1st R. Dublin Fusiliers, Madras (2); Lance Sergt. Colborn, 3rd R. F., Lucknow (3).

BRITISH ARMY 1,000 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lance Corpl. Wilcox, 4th K. R. Rifles, Rawalpindi (1); Lance-Corpl. Roberts, King's Regiment, Peshawar (2); Lance-Corpl. Innes, Seaforth Highlanders, Agra (3).

British Army 600 yards Championship—

Sergt. Miller, 1st R.I.R., Kirkee 1); Sergt. D. Andrews, 2nd East Kents, Wellington, (2); Lance-Sergt. Colborn, 3rd R. Fusiliers, Lucknow, (3).

AMATEUR HIGH JUMP CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ba Ohm, Rangoon (1); Ford, Kanchrapara (2).

BRITISH ARMY ¼ MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sergt. Miller (1); Sergt. D. Andrews (2); Pte. Parker, King's Regiment, Peshwar, (3).

BRITISH ARMY ONE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lance-Corpl. Roberts (1); Bandsman McCable, 2nd E. Yorks, Kamptee (2); Lance-Corpl Innes (3).

BRITISH ARMY ONE MILE RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP.

King's Regiment, Peshwar (1); 4th King's Royal Rifles, Rawalpindi (2); 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Calcutta (3).

PREVIOUS RECORDS LOWERED.

Two new records were established in the British Army, 600 yards Championship—Sergt Miller's time was 1 minute 14 seconds, beating the previous record by 1 4-5 seconds, and in the British Army 1 mile championship, Lance-Corpl Roberts' time was 4 minutes 33 3-5 seconds, beating the previous records by 2 1-5 seconds.

LUCKNOW RACES.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

KIORA'S VICTORY.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

There was a very large attendance on the course to-day, it being the great Civil Service Cup day. There are scores of visitors in Lucknow from every large centre in these Provinces and the Punjab, to say nothing of the contingents that have come from Calcutta and Bombay. Sir James and Lady Meston, and General Wilson and Cookson were among the most prominent people present.

Ante-post and double and treble betting was in full vogue. Betting on the Cup had been going on ever since the handicap was published and at first Kiora and Sahara shared the favouritism; but a report got abroad this morning that Goculdass's stable had backed Beryl for Rs. 8,000 and his price on Brittain's board this afternoon stood at 5's while in the second enclosure 15's could always be had about him. This manoeuvre in the first enclosure had the effect of diverting the money from Kiora to Beryl.

There were diverse opinions about the merits of several of the candidates but the bulk of the money flowed in the direction of Beryl. Alice (who ran under the ownership of the Rao Saheb of Patiala) Token, Maud, Kiora, Sidonia, Hopscotch and Sahara, so it can well be imagined that the bookmakers have reaped a rare harvest. Several other well backed ones in other races also helped to the accumulation of bookmakers' fortunes.

The racing all through was excellent.

The Civil Servants and the Royal Fusiliers were "At Home" to the world and his wife.

The result was as follows:—

CIVIL SERVICE CUP:—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass's KIORA 9st 3lbs Ruiz ... 1
Mr. Alexis's VILLAGE GIRL 10st 5lbs Bowley 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's ALICE 10st 2lbs Murdison 3
Mr. Goculdass's BERYL 10st 7lbs Hoyt ... 4

Also Ran:—Maori King 10st 3lbs; Ormy 9st 10lbs; Token 9st 9lbs; Maud 9st 7lbs; Sidonia 8st 8lbs; Hopscotch 8st 8lbs; Fortunio 7st 6lbs; Sahara 7st 5lbs (carried 7st 6lbs); Shamrock 8st 4lbs (carried 7st 6lbs); Lady Honour 7st 2lbs; Forceful 7st (carried 7st 3lbs); Moonsey 6st 13lbs (carried 7st).

Betting:—4 to 1 against Kiora; 5 to 1 against Token, Sidonia, and Sahara, 8 to 1 against Alice, Hopscotch and Maud, 10's and 15's the rest.

The Race:—From a good start they all raced in a bunch into the straight where Village Girl and Alice came to the front, but near home Kiora came with a rush and won by a length and a quarter, a length and a half between second and third, one length between third and fourth.

Time—1min. 17 4-5secs.

PONY HURDLE.—Distance 2 miles:—

Mr. Louvet's GLORY, 11st 7lbs, McNeilage 1
Mr. Lalla Raghobir Pershad's MESALLIANCE, 11st 12lbs Mr. Thursby 2
Colonel Desaraj Ur's MOLLY D, 11st 8lbs Capt. Kenworthy 3

Also Ran:—Strathroy, 10st 9lbs; Bonny Sal, 8st 8lbs (carried 8st 9lbs).

Betting:—7 to 4 on Glory, 5 to 2 against Molley D, 4 to 1 Mesalliance, 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Strathroy led to the home turn on sufferance, then Glory came to the front and won fairly easily by four and a half lengths, a head between second and third.

Time—3min. 56 2-5secs.

CAPTAIN'S PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Skinner and Asgar Shah's KHAN, 11st 9lbs Capt. Beaumont 1
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's BIRTHDAY, 9st 13lbs Capt. Holmes 2
Captain Hargreave's HIGHLAND MAID, 9st 11lbs Mr. Sackville 3
Captain Brough's MAHONEY BOY, 11st 10lbs Mr. McCall 4

Also Ran:—Rozen, 10st 10lbs; Zara, 10st 0lbs; Lark Lodge, 10st 4lbs; Granite, 10st 3lbs; Jungle Lord, 9st 12lbs, carried 9st 13lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against each Khan and Birthday; 3 to 1 Mahoney Boy, 10's and 20's the rest.

The Race:—Mahoney Boy led until near the quarter mile where he was passed by Khan and Birthday and after a desperate finished Khan won by a head.

Time—1min. 4 1-4secs.

MILITARY HANDICAP CHASE—Distance 2¼ miles.

Mr. Thomas's COUNCILLOR, 9st 10lbs Major Kearns *1
Mr. Campbell's MIMICRY, 9st (carried 9st 2lbs), Mr. Thursby *1
Captain Kenworthy's SHOLTO, 12st 11b, Owner 3
Mr. Fleming's SIMSON, 12st Captain Hilliard 4

* Dead heat.

Also Ran:—Bambino, 12st 2lbs (ran out); Waiter, 10st 1lb (fell).

Betting:—5 to 4 on Sholto, 3 to 1 against Councillor, 4 to 1 Mimicry, 5's the rest.

The Race:—Councillor led the whole way but just at the finish Mimicry came and made a dead heat of it, six lengths between dead heaters and the third horse, eight lengths between third and fourth.

Time—4min. 36 2-5secs.

SECUNDERABAD PLATE—Distance 1 mile:—

Kour Saheb of Patiala's VIGOUR, 8st 13lbs Andrews 1
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's MAJOR-GENERAL 9st 10lbs, Quinn 2
Mr. Ariff's COMMON, 8st 6lbs, Trahan ... 3

Also Ran:—Crowbar, 9st 5lbs; Wee Lad, 8st 11lbs; Valient, 7st 10lbs.

Betting:—Evens Vigour, 3 to 1 against Crowbar, 4 to 1 Major-General, 6 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Vigour had the field all beaten early in the race and won easily by one and a half lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. 46 1-5secs.

MARTINIERE PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles:—

Captain Haine's SADIL MALIK 7st 0lb (carried 7st 5lbs), Hoyt 1
Captain Weldon's ARME BLANCHE, 6st 6lbs (carried 7st 5lbs), Smythe 2
Captain Cairne and Mr. Sandford's DUHALLOW, 7st 10lbs Ames 3
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's MEAZER, 9st 13lbs Quinn 4

Also Ran:—Rupert II 9st 6lbs; Dhol Sultan 9st 1lb; Kashmir 8st 3lbs; Samin 8st 13lbs; Disguise 6st 13lbs.

Betting:—Evens Sadil Malik, fours Meazer, and Dhol Sultan, sixes Rupert and Kashmir tens the rest.

The Race:—Blanche led the whole way into the rails where Sadil Malik challenged and won by 1 and 3-4 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time—2min. 18 and 3-5ths seconds.

CHUTTER MANZIL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—

Captains Cheapie and Weinholt's NEEDLES, 6st 10lbs Japeth 1
Mr. Lindsay's WINNIE R., 9st 5lbs Smythe 2
Colonel Desaraj's Urs' DONALD WALLACE, 7st 13lbs Melsom 3

Also Ran:—Princess Royal 8st 1lb; Ruminant 7st 13lbs; Kookaburra 7st 9lbs; Mrs. Lily 6st 2lbs.

Betting:—Evens Needles, 5 to 4 against Winnie R., sixes Princess Royal, tens the rest.

The Race:—Needles came away from the start and won by one length, a head between second and third.

Time:—1min. 6 and 1-5th seconds.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

The following are the horses left in for tomorrow's races:—

HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES, about 2 miles over 8 flights.

Five Crown 12-7, Bambino 11-9, Simson 10-9, Red Lucifer 10-7, Miss Santoi 10-2, Johnny Walker 9-0, Tera Firma 9-0.

DESERT HANDICAP, 5 furlongs.

Myrim 9-9, Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-5, Hachal 9-4, The Count 9-0, Miner 8-13, Rupert II 8-9, Brandy II 8-9, St. Hilarion 7-9, Financier 7-7, Arabian Spot 7-0, Dalil 6-12, Grey Fox II 6-8, Midday 6-5, Poona Mail 6-0.

HANDICAP PONY CHASE, R. C., about 2 miles.

Messalliance 12-1, Molly D. 12-0, Adalina 8-11, Alibi 8-9, Ormley 8-4.

POINT'S CUP, 6 furlongs.

Hopscotch 9-12, Ruminant 8-11, Gillie Flower 8-9, Cantata 7-1, Sirenid 6-12.

FAREWELL PLATE, 7 furlongs.

Meazer 9-12, Mohsel 9-8, Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-4, Rupert II 9-3, Haify 8-11, Dhol Sultan 8-10, Farchond 8-5, Sadil Malik 7-12, Salisbury 7-8, Duhallow 7-7, Prince Charlie 7-7, Arme Blanche 7-7.

RESIDENCY PLATE, 6 furlongs.

Rococo 9-12, Eagle Bird 9-9, Khan 9-4, Menes 9-0, Pyers Mostyn 8-13, Mohaney Boy 8-11, King Avondale 8-11, Silver Memory 8-10, Blue Duck 8-8, Winsome 8-5, Lady Spring 8-3, Lark Lodge 7-3, Blackport 6-7.

GOOMTE'S PLATE, 7 furlongs.

Blue Duck 9-12, Beryl 9-0, Maini 8-13, Amalgam 8-12, Kindly Light 8-11, Alice 8-9, Maori King 8-7, Kiora 8-5, Token 7-13, Lady Laragen 7-7, Glory 7-5, Sidonia 7-2, Sahana 6-0.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS . UNIONISTS

An interesting match came off yesterday between the Young Zoroastrian C. C. and the Union Sports Club, resulting in a win for the former. The Young Zoroastrians included such well-known veteran cricketers as Mr. J. L. Billimoria who figured so prominently in the history of Parsi cricket in the early nineties, while the Union team was composed of players belonging to different clubs. The Union Sports Club, going in to bat first, totalled 101, to which Mirza contributed 29 in free style. The Young Zoroastrians responded with a total of 162 for 9 wickets, thus winning the match by a good margin. Mistry and Nagporewalla each contributed 27 to the Young Zoroastrian total, Wadia and Marker scoring 21 each and Billimoria contributing 17. The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Polishwalla, who secured a grand analysis by capturing 8 wickets for a little over 5 runs apiece, and Dagru taking 4 wickets for about 7 runs apiece. This is the fifth match the Young Zoroastrians have played recently, and their efforts to promote the cause of cricket during the cold weather are praiseworthy. The scores:—

UNION SPORTS CLUB.

Vajifdar, c Driver, b Polishwalla 0
Dinshaw, c Driver, b Polishwalla 12
K. Irani, st Driver, b Khan 6
N .F. Davar, b Polishwalla 14
B. H. Mirza, c Driver, b Polishwalla ...29
E. D. Driver, c Patel, b Polishwalla ...14
F. Kenny, c Polishwalla, b Khan 0
Daruwalla c Marker b Polishwalla 1
Dagru Babaji, c Daruwalla, b Polishwalla. 8
Khodaiji, not out 5
Mahaluxmiwalla, st Driver, b Polishwalla 0
Extras ... 12

Total ...101

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

D. Mistry, b Mirza 27
A H. Wadia (anr), run out 21
D. M. Pavri, b Daruwalla 9
S. B. Nagporewalla c Vajifdar b Dagru. 27
J. L. Billimoria, c Driver ,b Dagru 17
P N. Polishwalla b Dagru 0
B. B. Patel, c Daruwalla, b Mirza 1
F. J. Marker, not out 21
J. Driver, c Driver, b Mirza 8
H. Daruwalla b Dagru 19
J. Khan, not out 1
Extras ... 11

Total (for 9 wickets) ...162

LAWN TENNIS.

There will be a match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana (two pairs a side) on the latter's ground on Wednesday next, February 4th at 5 p.m. The Parsee Gymkhana have kindly invited members of the Bombay Gymkhana to witness the match.

A party of twelve distinguished and wealthy Germans on a tour round the world are at present visiting Ceylon, after which they proceed to India and will visit Calcutta, on their way up-country.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association. Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 1-30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

League of Mercy, Annual Meeting of the Society, Durbar Room, Town Hall, 6.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 14, Hummum Street, 3.

THURSDAY, February 5.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz, Daybreak.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Feb. 2.

42 Duties.—Duties for the week ending 7th February 1914:—
Orderly Officer Lieut. H. Agerup.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt, A. W. Barker.

40 Arms Issue of.—Members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head Quarters as early as possible between the hours of 9-0 o.m. and 4-0 p.m. on week days only.
Arms and Accvutrements cannot be issued at Head-quarters after 12 noon on 5th February 1914.

41 Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Monday the 2nd February 1914, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

A PROW FOUNDERED.

On Saturday morning prow No. 37 belonging to Jina Meria, foundered off the Bombay Light House, while proceeding from Karanja Creek to the Mathiawar coast laden with Khandi grain. The prow was manned by a crew of six, who were all rescued by a Port Trust pilot boat.

THE BLAVATSKY LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mrs. A. E. Powell has resigned the Presidentship of the above Lodge owing to her stay in England, and in her place the Managing Committee have elected the well-known Theosophist and the ex-General Secretary of the Indian Section, Mr. Jehangir Sorabji as the new President of the Lodge.

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No case of cholera but two attacks and three deaths from plague and one attack and death from small-pox were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. The total mortality from all causes was 92, as compared with 72 of the corresponding period of last year and 89 of the year before. Out of a total of 1,915 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Friday last, 56 were found to be plague infected, 13 of this latter kind being found at Chukla and 14 at Mandvi.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The first criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court for the current year will be held this morning at half past ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Davar presiding. Fifteen cases have been committed for trial, of which haf a dozen cases are for theft. There is one case of murder and one of attempt to murder. The case of arson in connection with the Lakhmidass Khimji cloth market, which was totally destroyed by fire, as well as the cheque forgery case brought by Inspector Morris of the C.I.D., appear on the calendar. The other cases are for voluntarily causing grievous hurt and other minor offences.

LAD MANDAL ARTS EXHIBITION

The annual arts' exhibition of the Lad Mandal was held on Saturday afternoon in the Lad Wady in the presence of a large number of the Lad Bania community and other prominent Hindus. The opening ceremony was performed by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who congratulated the members of the Lad Bania community in appropriate terms for their excellent work in connection with the exhibition, which, he said, augured well for the future prosperity of the community. Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakai then gave away the prizes and medals and she expressed a hope that other Hindu associations would follow the good example set by the Lad Mandal in this direction.

LABOURER BURIED ALIVE.

On Saturday last, while Mania Bhiku and a number of other labourers were working on a hill at Parel Tank Road, loading their carts with earths, a landslip occurred which resulted in the death of Bhiku, and severe injuries to another man. It appears that one side of the hill, at the foot of which the men were working, gave way and came tumbling down, completely burying the deceased and covering the other man up to his chest. The latter was extricated alive and removed to the J. J. Hospital, but the deceased was found dead.

At an inquest which was held on his dead body the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

A HUSBAND'S GRIEVANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Selalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Anandya Dhondu appeared to answer a charge of enticing away one Kondibai a married woman from the lawful guardianship of her husband, Ganoo Luxaman. Mr. S. N. Athavle, barat-law, represented the complainant. It appears the complainant was lawfully married to Khondibai in August last in Parel where they lived. A week after the marriage Dhondu induced Khondibai to leave her husband and go and live with him. The complainant traced his wife to a room at Umerkhadi where the accused lived. The accused in his defence stated that prior to the marriage Kondibai had been in his keeping for over a year. She had left her husband of her own accord and gone back to the accused. In view of this evidence, and the former intimacy which existed between Kondibai and the accused, his Worship ordered the latter to pay Rs. 45 to the complainant as compensation.

COMMISSION AGENTS AT VARIANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, one Jetha Laljee appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of 100 gunny bags valued at Rs. 40 preferred against him by Damodar Bhaskar, a Commission Agent. The prosecution story was that the accused and the complainant were partners in a Commission Agency and had their office at Mandvi. A few days ago they received 100 gunny bags from one of their customers, for despatch up-country. The bags lay outside the office on the pavement and being an obstruction on the road were removed by the Municipality. The accused later on recovered the bags and sold them, misappropriating the money to himself. The accused denied the charge and said he sold the bags to another partner of the same firm in the presence of the complainant and that the latter received the money for them. To corroborate his statement the accused produced witnesses of his firm in whose presence the business was transacted. The accused said that this charge was brought against him because he intended separating himself from the business. His Worship held the accused's story to be true and discharged him.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

FACILITIES FOR SURGICAL WORK.

Several interesting suggestions as to the uses to which aeroplanes might be put by the medical services in time of war were made by Lieut.-Colonel J. D. F. Donegan, R.A.M.C., in the course of a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on Jan. 14, says the "Daily Telegraph." Lieut.-General E. C. Bethune occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.

Lieut.-Colonel Donegan explained that he did not propose to utilise aeroplanes purely for the medical service. He suggested that they should work with any aeroplane not required for other and more important duty. As regarded the use of aeroplanes for scouting for wounded on the battlefield, he could not at present realise their element of utility, but I was possible that at some future date aerial transport would simplify the duties of administrative medical officers on the field.

Were such transport available, the services of operating surgeons or any other specialists could be obtained, even though they were at a clearing station or at general hospitals. The assistance of specialists could even be provided for towns under siege conditions. Again, the numbers of the medical staff could be rapidly reinforced in cases of necessity, and personal observations could be made by administrative medical officers.

The late Colonel Cody was deeply interested in the question of the provision of surgical assistance. From experiments made with both his machines, Colonel Cody and others were confident that it was perfectly possible to carry for long distances a specially designed operating table, with all surgical contents, and an operator, an assistant, and an anaesthetist, in addition to the pilot. Since Colonel Cody's death, Lieut.-Colonel Donegan added, he had been in correspondence with Mr. Grahame White, who informed him that there would be no question of difficulty in carrying three officers and a pilot in his 120 h.p., five-seater biplane. As the operating-table was required for inspection at the War Office, no experiments in this machine had yet been carried, out, but he felt sure that there was no element of impossibility existing.

AERO OPERATING TABLE.

Passing to consider the feasibility of his proposals, the lecturer explained that they were not for to-day or to-morrow. It would be quite time enough to consider the matter seriously when we were in possession of machines with the lifting power necessary to convey three officers, in addition to the pilot, provided that they were not at present available or in course of construction. The question of opposing forces objecting to aeroplanes engaged in medical work flying over their positions might be arranged amicably. If not, an aeroplane so engaged would have to fly out of reach of its opponents' guns.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Lieut.-Colonel Donegan exhibited a number of lantern slides, illustrative of the Aero operating table, made by Messrs. Arnold and Sons, of Giltspur-street.

Brigadier-General Stone thought Lieut.-Colonel Donegan was unduly sanguine as to the availability of a sufficient number of aeroplanes for carrying out the work he had outlined. He would rather suggest that the medical service should be supplied with such a number of aeroplanes as might be necessary, and that they should form part of the Army establishment.

The chairman said the lecturer had made out a very good case for his proposals. The only question was whether there would be enough aeroplanes. To carry out his proposals properly a sufficient number of machines, of a proper type, would be needed, and they ought to be earmarked for the purpose. (Hear hear.)

A vote of thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Donegan concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

"Drake's Love Story" is the star film of the programme now running at the Olympia Picture Palace, and the enthusiastic manner in which it was applauded by large audiences on Saturday and Sunday testified to its attractions. Besides depicting the love-affairs of perhaps the foremost sailor of his time, the story gives one an idea also of the life during the Elizabethan era. There is another good film and the thrilling incidents which marked the progress of his ultimately successful wooing, the film gives us a fascinating series of pictures of English life in Elizabethan days. These have been admirably staged and mounted and the costumes are especially beautiful. The Olympia management are also showing another attractive film entitled "By Unseen Hands" which is full of sensational incidents.

THE EXCELSIOR.

It was not surprising that on Saturday night a large number should have failed to find accommodation at the Excelsior when the nature of the programme is considered. The Excelsior management have always aimed at a high standard of refined variety, and one is glad to find them continuing successful in this object. The accompaniment of the long picture which fills the second half by H. E. the Governor's Band was undoubtedly an attraction, but the artists now appearing themselves make up a most enjoyable couple of hours.

A lady at the piano is decidedly a novelty at these places of entertainment, but Miss Gladys Cunningham made a very favourable impression. Looks of course go a long way, but her taking manner and the expression she gives to her songs secured her a very flattering reception. It takes one right Home to see and hear Mabel and "Malfe," the "dainty little girl and the big clumsy boy," and it was with very evident reluctance that they were eventually allowed to leave the stage. The former is a captivating little person, who has brought clog dancing to an art and not merely the loud clattering this particular dance usually means. It is an original act, a great deal of amusement being caused by the witticisms and eccentric dancing of the "big clumsy boy." There is an absence of anything severely studied, and one hopes to find the management as successful in their selections of artists in the future.

As to the picture, it is most realistically staged and acted, if a trifle long drawn out. The feeling put into the parts taken by Baby Fromet and her little friend is remarkable, and, above all, the ending is a happy one without the exaggeration so often thought necessary.

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING.

The annual prize-giving of the Robert Money school was held on Saturday afternoon in the school grounds in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution. The Hon. Sir. Henry E. E. Proctor, precided.

The Rev. Mr. Lee Wilson read the annual report which among other things stated:—

The past year has on the whole been uneventful, but we hope none the less one of quiet steady progress. The numbers are still on the increase and there is every sign that the reputation of the school for efficiency is still growing. During the year under report four new class-rooms had been added on the first floor. This will admit of an increase of nearly another 100 boys in addition to the 300 already on the rolls.

Mrs. Palmer, then distributed the prizes The Chairman, in addressing the meeting said he should like in the first instance to congratulate Mr. Lee Wilson and his staff on the excellent condition and growth of the school and also on the additional buildings, which had been added during the past year and as one connected with the movement of removal of the school from its old site, it was gratifying for him to see how thoroughly the change had been justified. He congratulated those students who got the prizes and sympathised with those who had not, and to them he said as a matter of consolation that very often they gained more from losing than from winning if only they learnt the lesson aright.

The advice he gave to the boys was that they should realise that in life they had a duty to perform to God, to others and to themselves and that they should take advantage of the opportunities afforded to them while at school to fit themselves for their lives, their duties and responsibilities.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mrs. Palmer terminated the proceedings.

FAREWELL TO MR. N. G. WELINKAR

Prior to their departure from Bombay to Hyderabad, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Welinkar were entertained at a farewell reception at Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow at Girgaum on Saturday evening by the president and members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. The Rev. Dr. Scott presided.

The members took the opportunity of making a presentation to Mr. Welinkar in recognition of his eminent services to the Brotherhood. Dr. Mann and other speakers made short speeches appreciating the services of Mr. Welinkar and it was announced that an oil-painting of Mr. Welinkar would be put up in the Brotherhood classes.

Mr. Welinkar replied in suitable terms thanking the members for their kindness and expressed a hope that he would retire within a few years to rejoin the Brotherhood. The gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

STRANGULATED INFANT FOUND ON ROAD.

An inquest was held at the Morgue on Saturday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the dead body of a new-born babe, which was found wrapped up in a gunny bag among a heap of rubbish at the corner of Sarang Street. Dr. Arthur Powell, who examined the body, said there were bruises and abrasions on the neck and marks of strangulation.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by strangulation but by whom and under what circumstances they could not say.

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM.

DR. MANN'S ADDRESS.

LIQUOR REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

SIR H. PROCTOR'S VIEWS.

On Saturday night Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal of the Government Agricultural College, Poona, addressed a public temperance meeting held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Wodehouse Road. Sir Henry E. E. Procter who presided, introduced Dr. Mann in a few words. There was a large number of temperance workers present prominent among whom were the members of the Independent Order of God Templars who wore the regalias of their Order.

Dr. Mann, who wore the regalia of the District Grand Chief Templar of the I. O. G. T. said, that he felt that very sincere and deep conviction was necessary to call a meeting of the sort, and for himself, if he did not feel very deeply on the subject, and if he did not feel that, every man and woman in this country who had the interests of India at heart felt with him and he would not be justified in letting his name appear for one moment in connection with such a meeting. In England America and European countries, there was much justification for the temperance movement, but in India where drink was least used, where was the justification, he asked, for taking time, trouble and money in organising a temperance movement? In his early days a question or that character was very difficult to answer, but yet he felt more deeply than he ever did before that it was justified. He then proceeded to give a few instances in illustration of the reasons. The first was of a young man, whose father had died of delirium tremens, when the lad was sixteen years of age, and whom he had taken in charge. A few days ago he received a letter from the young man who wrote:—I am now 23, nobody hates drink more than I do, and yet once in every three or four months I go down. Can you tell me anything I can do anything that will deliver me from its slavery?" Dr. Mann then drew a pathetic picture of the lad. Wherever he went in the big cities of India, he was constantly confronted with temptation, he yearned to be delivered from.

EXPERIENCE IN DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Continuing the speaker narrated an experience he had, while working among the depressed classed of one of the cities of the Bombay Presidency. He took an English gentleman down with him into that part of the city, and showed him the houses and conditions under which those people lived, and the gentleman said to him, although he had been in the wilds of Africa, in the Congo, among savages, among the lowest of the human race, he had never seen such conditions. Dr. Mann said he had papers that proved that these people, outcastes though they were, could live well on their own scale of living, were it not for drink. Almost every family, he visited, he found that low as they were, drink was dragging them lower down. He then spoke of wrecks of British humanity in India, who were a shame to their country, and shamed that country before 300 million of the people. It was because of such incidents, although drink was of comparatively little importance that it was necessary to take a stand against it.

Turning to the more general phases of the question, Dr. Mann said that some years ago it was much more difficult than it was to-day to be a total abstainer and recounted the experiences his father had in business and in private life in abstaining from drink. He then spoke of the growth of the Independant Order of God Templars, and of his experiences 14 years ago when he first came out to India as the Scientific Adviser to the Tea Industry, and refused to take liquor. He spoke of the change in the attitude of the people and also of the doctors. There may be he said cases of illness where drink may be advisable, but with a healthy man there was no cause to take it. Even a small quantity taken day by day would shorten life and injure every organ of the body.

AN ORGANISED STAND.

He believed it was unique that a small body of laymen, who when they first started their agitation, had the concensus of medical and scientific opinion against them, should so absolutely win over the weight of scientific opinion. Among the ministers of religion, too, there was a great change, and to-day it seemed an anomaly for a minister of religion to take strong drink. He next spoke of the reason why an organised stand should be taken against drink. Considering the disastous effects produced in the Western countries through drink, he felt it was incumbent on them although drink, was not as great an evil here as elsewhere, to maintain an organised resistance, for its injury on the people was unquestioned. He then compared it with the stringent restrictions placed on ether some years ago, when in the North of Ireland, the people took to excessive indulgence in the drug, and with cocaine in India. In these instances the drug had a disastrous effect on the people and Government adopted measures to keep it out. Why, he asked, were there restrictions on cocaine, where the measures adopted practically prevented its importation, and not on strong drink which was also injurious? They had large interests and strong public opinion against them. He concluded with an appeal to the audience to adopt an inflinching attitude towads this evil, pressing on them the responsibility they owed to the 300 millions of the Indian people to keep them from its curse.

Sir Henry Proctor, in thanking Dr. Mann for his lecture said that he would like to say a few words. Temperance Societies blame Government for its action, or rather not taking action in this matter. But he knew Government had this matter at heart and wished to remedy it. But the question was not an easy one, and he felt that they should try and bring about public opinion, so that all legislation of this character should be dealt with purely with regard to the welfare of the people and in absolute disregard of the revenue question, but at present the liquor regulations were carried out by the same people who collect the revenue, and however much they would like to do away with drink, it was natural that they should look to the other side.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP.

The following sailed on Saturday, 31st January, starting at 3-40 p.m.:—
Eileen IV (Scratched).
Turquoise, 2h. 20m. 23s.
Isca, 2h. 22m. 26s.
Mahshuka, 2h. 17m. 35s.
Melody, 2h. 23m. 57s.
Chula. 2h. 1m. 58s.
Neita, 2h. 20m. 32s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. N. N. W. Buoy Stbd. Butcher Beacon Stbd. Committee Vessel. N. Karanja Port. Committee Vessel.
Length 14.6 Miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Chula. 2nd Prize won by Mahshuka. 3rd Prize won by Turquoise; Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

(Start at 3-20 p.m.)

Minx, (Gave up).
Trixie, 1h. 50m. 42s.
Lylie, 1h. 53m. 11s.
Gita (Gave up).
Maudie, 1h. 49m. 49s.
Valmai, 1h. 57m. 16s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. W. N. W. Buoy Stbd. N. N. W. Buoy Stbd. W. N. W. Buoy Port. N. Karanja Stbd. Committee Vessel.
Length 10.72 Miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Maudie; Time Limit 6-30. 2nd Prize won by Trixit. Lylie, Saves Entrance.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP,

TOM TIT CLASS RACE.

(Start at 3-10 p.m.)

Anna, 1h. 26m. 52s.
Fickle One, 1h. 29m. 26s.
Lady Bird, 1h. 27m. 39s.
Mavourneen, 1h. 26m. 58s.
Bunty, 1h. 25m. 15s.
Clutha, 1h. 25m. 28s.
Blue Bird, 1h. 33m. 14s.
Red Breast (Scratched).
Curlew, 1h. 28m. 34s.
Cricket, 1h. 23m. 29s.
Jenny Wren, 1h. 29m. 11s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. P. and O. "B" Buoy Stbd. Tucker Beacon Stbd. Committee Vessel. Short Course.
Length 7.91 Miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Clutha; Time Limit 6-30. 2nd Prize won by Cricket. 3rd Prize won by Bunty. Anna, Saves Entrance.

METRE CLASS RACE.

(Start at 3-30 p.m.)

Maya, 1h. 57m. 30s.
Corrie, 1h. 56m. 41s.
Cynthia, 1h. 57m. 20s.
Mynona (Scratched).
Course:—Committee Vessel. N. N. W. Buoy Stbd. Butcher Beacon Stbd. N. Karanja Stbd. Committee Vessel.
Length 10.97 Miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Corrie; Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

BILLIARDS AT WOODLANDS.

MR. WILLIAMS'S SECOND VISIT.

The English crack Williams paid his second visit to "Woodlands," the Calcutta residence of H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar on the evening of the 27th last. Mr. Areef, a well-known local player, was requisitioned by His Highness to play with the professional. The game was 600 up and Mr. Areef was conceded 400 points. Williams was quite out of touch in the earlier part of the game, and Mr. Areef by steady and consistent scoring soon established a commanding lead. Here the English crack made a beautiful break of 182, in which there was a run of over fifty nursery cannons, but his effort was too late, and Mr. Areef won, the scores being 600—456. The best breaks made by Williams were 44, 41,41, 31 and 182, while Mr. Areef made several breaks of twenty.

Wiliams then played his second game with His Highness conceding 150 points in a game of 200 up. He got beaten again, the scores being 200-152 in favour of His Highness. Williams made breaks of 95, 69, and 32.

Finally an extraordinary game was witnessed between Mr. Sunanda Sen and Venkata Kalooramdass, the Maharaja's new marker. The latter comes from Madras with a big reputation and aspires to be the professional champion of India. The game was 100 up and Mr. Sen broke by giving a miss in baulk. Kalooramdass ran out with an unfinished break of 100, and on being told to finish his break went on to 169.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Samuel Milligan, Imperial Agriculturist at Pusa, is about to proceed on one year's leave.

The annual salon of the Photographic Society of India will be held at Calcutta from 2nd to 14th February.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, has announced his intention of visiting India in the coming cold weather.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir leaves his capital on the 13th March for Purneah, whence he proceeds for a shoot in the Banailli Raj jungles and the Nepal Terai.

News has been received in Cawnpore of the death at Glasgow of Mr. William R. Wilson, the first Director of Industries of the United Provinces, who left Cawnpore about a year ago.

Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar is a candidate for the University seat on the Legislative Council vacated by the elevation of the Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar to the Bench.

A correspondent reports that at 8-15 p.m. on the night of 29th January the inhavitants of Ramnagar in Kumaon witnessed the fall of a very large aerolite accompanied by vivid illumination and deafening report.

Mr. Pabel, a sugar expert, will reach Bombay on the 6th February and visit various parts of India in order to see the processes of sugar manufacture and methods followed in the industry by Europeans and Indians.

It is said that Sir T. Wynne, President, Railway Board. will probably not be able to leave India to take up his new appointment before the end of April on account of the various arrangements which have to be settled prior to his departure.

The name New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, will disappear at midnight on the 31st March. The Municipality, in response to a suggestion from the Bengal Chamber has decided to call the street Royal Exchange Place as from 1st April, 1914.

Experiments have been made at the agricultural station at Tarnab, in the North-West Frontier Province, with numerous varieties of imported crops, and good results were obtained with English oats and barley, Italian rye grass, Egyptain clover, sugar beet, and cigarette tobacco.

Mr. S. Sinha Bar-at-Law, has booked his passage for England by the P. and O. s. s. Mantua which leaves Bombay on the 18th of April. In all probability Mr. Mazharull Haque also will travel by the same boat. Both these gentlemen will represent Behar on the Congress deputation to England.

At the meeting of the Excutive Committee of the Behar Provincial Association, held at Bankipore last week, it was decided to hold the Provincial Conference at Bankipore during the Easter holidays. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Fakhar-ud-din was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, are going to construct a line connecting Kishungunj with Siliguri. This extension will give the people of Bihar a short cut to Darjeeling and Kurseong, in the neighbourhood of which lies one of the spots under consideration for the future summer residence of the Bihar Government.

In connection with the Pasteur institute at Shillong it is understood that plans and estimates have now been passed by the Director-General in consultation with the authorities at Kasauli and now it only remains for Government of India to give formal sanction to the scheme and find the Local Government a specialist as Director and a staff.

Indigo cultivation in Behar is getting small by degrees and distressingly less. The area sown this year is estimated by the Director of Agriculture at 63,100 acres against 90,000 last year. The yield is officially placed at 10,481 factory maunds; but Messrs. Moran and Co., who are in the trade and therefore in the know, expect no more than 8,800 factory maunds.

A Mysore Durbar Notification has been issued appointing Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, K.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, as an Extraordinary Member of Council. The administration of Mysore is at present conducted by a Dewan and a Council of two members with H. H. the Maharaja in absolute control of internal affairs. It has long been thought necessary to associate the Yuvaraja, with the administraion, which is growing more complex day by day. His Highness was first appointed Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, which post he held for some time.

The Session Judge, of Faridpur, (Bengal) has delivered judgment in the case in which two boys, about thirteen and eigateen years old, were charged with the murder, on the 18th October last, of two other boys of the neighbouring village Tengra, about seven and eight years old, whom the accused decoyed to a lonely place near a Khal in the vicinity of a jungle where both boys were thrown into the water and suffocated. The motive of the crime is alleged to have been to secure a necklace valued at about Rs. 75, which one of the murdered boys was wearing. The other boy was put to death as he was a companion of this boy and witnessed the occurrence. The Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found both the accused guilty and sentenced each to transportation for life.

The Calcutta police authorities, says the "Englishman," are indignant over some inaccurate reports appearing in a contemporary in connection with the police hunt for terrorists. In the course of the search at Baranagore, only useless parts of a rusty gun were found in a house where a Bengali youth was arrested. There is absolutely no foundation for the statement that ammunition and a number of guns were seized in this house by the police. The harrowing account of the discovery of a secret arsenal published in a contemporary is, according to the police, purely mythical. The report of the fresh arrest of four suspects on Wednesday in connection with the Raja Bazar bomb case is also groundless. Only one youth, named Priyanath Banerjee, has been arrested by the police since the Raja Bazar bomb case was started at Aligore.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, Feb. 2.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

It would be interesting to know how much support there is in the Country for the campaign which certain Liberal members of Parliament have inaugurated against the Naval Estimates. As we have before pointed out, it is by no means certain that the resolution which was unanimously and enthusiastically passed at the recent meeting of the National Liberal Federation protesting against an increase in Naval Expenditure represents anything like a really widespread feeling among the Liberal electorate. Everyone would like to see the money spent on the Navy curtailed and devoted to other purposes, if it were possible, but, while business and working men generally are gravely impressed with the representations of the economists as to the wasteful burden which the necessity for a big Navy involves, they are not as easily impressed by the efforts to persuade them that it is possible for Great Britain to cry a halt. What the economists should aim at securing from the electors, is not an unreasoning demand for the immediate reduction of expenditure, but the conversion of European opinion to the need for an international agreement on the subject. Those Liberal M.P.'s who are endeavouring to stir up the business community on the subject run no small risk of incurring for themselves an unpopularity which may lose them their seats at the next election. On the day the mail left London at the Cannon Street Hotel in the heart of the City of London was being held a meeting of business men at which resolutions were being submitted calling attention to the growing danger of the armaments mania. Earlier in the week Mr. Gordon Hewart, M.P., and Mr. Molteno, M.P., two members of the recent deputation to the Prime Minister, addressed a similar gathering at the Manchester Reform Club, where their audience of business men appears to have been much impressed. That there is in commercial circles a veering of opinion in favour of an arrest in the huge spending on armaments is no longer doubtful, and it is particularly worth noting in this connection that the membership of the Chambers of Commerce which have adopted resolutions in this sense is not by any means in majority Liberal. But this all the same does not mean that there is less keenness on the subject of the Navy, or that there is any lessening of the feeling that Britain cannot afford to take risks, and it is significant that Mr. D. M. Mason, M.P., who has been one of the keenest critics of the Government on this question, has been informed by the Executive of the Coventry Liberal Association that he must not look forward to having their support at the General Election. Mr. Mason has not, it is true, confined his criticism of ministers to the matter of Naval Expenditure, and it has to be remembered that Coventry is a chief centre of the armaments industry. The incident nevertheless may serve as a warning against any too hasty assumption that the present movement against the naval policy of the First Lord is assured of the support of Liberalism in the constituencies generally. Any appearance of provocation on the part of Germany would even now be sufficient to raise another scare. But it is true that for the moment business men have had enough of such divertissements. There is far less suspicion of Berlin than at any time for several years past. The acceptance by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz of Mr. Churchill's 16 to 10 standard has not been without its effect, and the suggestion put forth by the extremists that we should now build, not against Germany only, but against the Powers of the Triplice, and aim in the Mediterranean at a strength relatively as great as in the North Sea, is in danger of creating a definite reaction. "We are not," said one of the speakers at Manchester "acting under pressure from other Powers. We ourselves are forcing the pace." A statement of the relative strength of the British and German navies this year shows that we are nearly "three to one" as compared with the nearest naval Power. The figures may be set out thus:—

	British.	German.
Dreadnoughts	29	17
Pre-Dreadnoughts	40	20
Great Cruisers	49	9
Light Cruisers	88	44
Destroyers	255	144
Submarines	99	36
Personnel	146,000	69,000

But it is to the future that we have to look, and until we hear from Mr. Churchill what are the Admirality's provisions for keeping pace with German progress, we cannot form an opinion as to whether the position is satisfactory or not.

LORD SYDENHAM ON EDUCATION.

There is a characteristic article by Lord Sydenham in the January number of the "Empire Review" on education problems in India. It includes a general condemnation of private educational agencies and urges the "paramount importance of Government responsibility" in regard to education in this country. As to the latter, of course every one agrees as to the necessity for the realisation by Government of its responsibility for the development of education, but Lord Sydenham, when he speaks of Government responsibility means something more than these innocent words convey, as his policy when he was here showed and as may be gathered from the whole of his article. He means the complete officialisation of every branch of education from the University downwards and the exercise of a strict bureaucratic control. As a matter of fact private agency has done a great deal more for education in this country than Government, and as we have pointed out before the state control which is now so much advertised as the panacea for all our educational shortcomings, could never be satisfactorily applied to this country in the sense that it exists in Germany or Japan, which have been held up as object lessons. In the former a great system of education has grown up, in which every agency has played its share,—popular aspirations, private effort and state assistance and supervision. In Japan, which has a constitutional government, state control means popular control. In this country state control means officialism pure and simple, and the officialism of departmental officials who are largely alien, and are not, and cannot expect to be, in that close and sympathetic touch with the needs and aspirations of the people which is essential to the development of education in any country. And it may mean, moreover, the thrusting upon an unwilling public of the private individual views and prejudices of a man who is only a temporary sojourner, and who might feel that he had a special mission as an educational reformer, and whose whole policy might be entirely reversed by the next comer. Education in this country needs to develop in a free atmosphere. What it wants is state stimulus, and not more state control which is already sufficiently strong. Lord Sydenham tells us that the Indian Universities are "entirely unregenerate." But it is easy to see that the idea underlying his article is that university education in India is creating elements which he conceives to be antagonistic to British rule. It is difficult to argue with people whose views are not honestly based on what they conceive to be best calculated to help the progress of education in this country, but seem to be firstly influenced by the fear that education produces sedition.

CORPORATION AND PORT TRUST.

"The Phœnix" of Karachi, commenting on the dispute between the Karachi Municipality and the Port Trust as to which should have the right to present its address to the Governor on his first landing says:—

It is not denied that the municipal address is on behalf of the public of Karachi and that Keamari is within the municipal limits. It is asserted that because the Karachi Port Trust is a body empowered to effect harbour improvements, the Municipality can lay no claim to present an address on the spot on which the Port Trust has carried out improvements. The absurdity of this is self-evident. In the first place, the Port Trust is not entitled to present an address on behalf of the public. It is the Municipality which has the right to do so, and it is out proper that, in the absence of any other municipal function, the municipal address should be presented immediately on Lord Willingdon's landing at Keamari. . . . It is pertinent to observe that the Governor of Bombay, not to say the Viceroy, on his arrival from or departure to England is always presented with the municipal address at the Apollo Bunder. The same practice ought to prevail here.

The decision of the Commissioner, Mr. Lucas, that the right belongs to the Port Trust seems to us extraordinary and is against all precedent both in India and in other countries. As "The Phœnix" points out, the place where the Governor landed is within the municipal limits and the Municipality were obviously the body which had the right of first welcome. It would create something of a sensation in Bombay if the Port Trust were to push itself in front of the Corporation on the Apollo Bunder on the ground that the Bunder is part of the property under its administration as the Port Trust. It is to be regretted that the Karachi Municipality allowed itself to be worsted in this matter, and we hope it will not let the matter drop.

DAY BY DAY.

New Tram Cars for Bombay.

The rolling-stock of the Bombay Tramway Company, is about to receive a substantial addition. This news is contained in a letter to the Municipal Commissioner from the Managing Director of the Company, replying to a written complaint by Mr. M. M. Murzban, Bar-at-Law, of overcrowding in the standing compartments. Mr. Murzban, in his letter, alleged that the concession to the Company, in regard to standing accommodation had resulted in great hardship to the public in an indirect way, as it encouraged the Company, in not duly augmenting the number of cars to meet the heavy traffic. The Managing Director of the Company, strongly repudiates this insinuation. He writes:

"Far from favouring or promoting the overcrowding of standing compartments the Company strongly objects to it as it interferes with the collection of fares. If such overcrowding has sometimes occurred it is despite the orders issued to our Conductors to restrict to to the number of passengers in each compartment, and of the notices above described.

The Corporation may rest assured that the Company will do all in its power to enforce this rule, and with that end in view the Traffic Inspectors at Junctions have received orders to close the gate at the entrance platform as soon as a car has its full sanctioned complement of passengers.

The further allegation in Mr. Murzban's letter that the provision of standing compartments has the effect of "encouraging the Company in not augmenting the number of their cars" is equally wide of the truth. Ten additional 2-car trains, with seatage accommodation for 780 passengers, are almost completed in our Workshops and all of these will be placed upon the line in course of the next few weeks."

Council Elections and Currupt Practices.

An interesting question has been raised by the Government of India with regard to the regulations governing the election of members to the legislative councils, more particularly regarding the definition o "corrupt practice" within the meaning of the regulations as a case recently occurred in which a candidate addressed a voter informing him of the date and place of polling and adding "I shall pay all your expenses for coming and going back and see that you do not lose anything on my account. I hope you will kindly do me this favour" (i.e., of attending). The local Government concerned has been advised that the facts do not constitute a "corrupt practice" within the meaning of the Regulations and has suggested that, on the whole, it is desirable to prohibit definitely the actual payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates, by the addition of an explanation or illustration which would render the point free from doubt. Without considering the matter further the Government of India have invited the opinion of the Government of Bombay if any amendment on the lines indicated is required and have also asked whether any such cases have come to light in Bombay. The Bombay Government have in their turn asked this information from the various electorates.

The Law on the Subject.

The law on this subject is contained in the following section:

A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these Regulations:—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or,

(ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—A "promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested."

The English law on the point is contained in 46 and 47 Victoria, Cap. 51, section 7, under which such a payment would be an illegal practice. On the other hand, the Government of India point out, it may be argued that the conditions in India differ from those in England, in so far as the polling stations are less numerous and may be far distant from a voter's residence. Also that such payment might conceivably be made with no intention of influencing the voter, but in order to enable a person to avail himself of the opportunity of voting who otherwise for lack of means, might find it difficult to do so.

This matter will come on for discussion at to-day's monthly meeting of the Bombay, Municipal Corporation, who are asked by the local Government to submit their report before the 1st April next.

Sir William Willcocks.

Sir William Willcocks, who in collaboration with Mr. J. I. Craig, Comptroller of the Department of General Statistics, Egypt, has just just issued an exceedingly valuable work on "Egyptian Irrigation," is reputed to be the greatest irrigation engineer in the world. He was born in India and received his professional education at the Roorkie College, joining the Indian Public Works Department in 1872. Lord Cromer, in his review of the achievements of British engineers, has recorded that "the British engineer, in fact, unconsciously accomplished a feat which in the eyes of a politician, is perhaps even more remarkable than that of controlling the refractory waters of the Nile. He justified Western methods to Eastern minds." And in this great work Sir William Willcocks, has perhaps taken the largest share.

Indian Weights and Measures.

The evidence of Mr. Cuttriss, Secretary to the Burma Chamber of Commerce, before the Weights and Measures Commission appears, to judge from a telegram on Thursday, to have been somewhat timid and indecisive. The Burma Chamber evidently has no settled views as regards the desirability of the introduction of standard weights and measures into India, but declares through its mouthpiece that, if the scheme Government have in mind materialises, Burma should be included and the metric system should be used. It will be remembered that last October the Government of India expressed the opinion that the time had come for a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole of India, and a resolution of the Commerce and Industry Department, while recording that the question had been under the consideration of Government from time to time since the passing of the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871, also recorded the fact that although the Act had been for nearly forty-two years on the statute-book no notification had yet been issued under it, for Government hoped that weights and measures based on the statutory unit would be gradually and generally adopted without further intervention on the part of Government. This hope, however, has not been realised. The Government Department and the railways have adopted as standards the tola of 180 grains, the seer of 80 tolas, and the maund of 40 seers, but no general tendency has manifested itself on the part of Indian commercial and trading circles to follow the lead given. The people of India are, on the whole, in fact, satisfied with the weights and measures to which they have been accustomed for generations. Considering this attitude,—however, much it might be regretted—along with the fact that India is as large as Europe without Russia, with over three hundred millions of inhabitants, it is obvious that any attempt to enforce by law a standardisation of weights and measures must be regarded more as an instance of reforming zeal than as a necessary measure of immediate utility.

Karachi Amenities.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Karachi Municipality the following resolution, standing in the name of Mr. Achalsing, M. Advani, will be the subject of discussion:—

The Municipality regrets that the subject of the proposed amendment of the Karachi Port Trust Act, specially in regard to the curtailment of the right of the representation of the Municipality on the Port Trust has not so far been placed before the Corporation for consideration and for such objections or representations as it may deem fit to make. The Municipality further regrets that its President, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, who is also its elected representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, should have at the last meeting of its august assembly given utterance to views, without consulting this body, which aim at the curtailment of the right of representation of the body and which views are moreover directly opposed to those of this Municipality specially in regard to the President's desire to transfer one of the elected seats to Government for nomination."

India in the Picture Papers.

India is well represented in the London illustrated weeklies by this mail. "The Illustrated London News" has a full-page picture of the entrance to Government House, Calcutta, showing Lord Hardinge on his way to a polo-match, during his recent stay in that city. "The Graphic" has a full page portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who, it declares, "has every claim to canonisation apart from longevity," and also two pages of letter-press combined with "scenes" in Mysore. The "scenes" consist of palaces, temples, and mausoleums, which are all excellent, though "The Graphic's" heading stating that Mysore "has been granted Home Rule" will be open to criticism in this country as a somewhat exaggerated interpretation of the new treaty with the Maharaja. "The Sphere" has a full-page illustration depicting the home-coming of Tommy Atkins from India. The happy faces of the returned warriors as the troopship reaches Southampton Water are a feature of the photo and good to see.

THE UNION PARLIAMENT.

LORD GLADSTONE ON INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

LEGISLATION ON LABOUR DEFERRED.

GENERAL SMUTS' BILL.

INDEMNITY AND DEPORTATIONS SUPPORTED.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE REVOKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30.

In his speech opening Parliament, Lord Gladstone reviewing the exceptional events of the past few months said that Ministers deemed it more advisable to defer the legislation dealing with the labour problems until the feeling subsided. Therefore the session would deal only with the most pressing legislation.

General Smuts gave notice to introduce a bill withdrawing martial law, indemnifying the Government with regard to the recent acts and prohibiting the return of the deportees. (Loud Ministerial cheers. Labour cries of "Shame.") The Opposition were silent.

Mr. Creswell and other labourites made repeated attempts to raise a debate on the subject of deportations but the Speaker steadfastly ruled them out in view of General Smuts' Bill.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

Referring to the Indians in his opening speech, Lord Gladstone said that a Commission had been appointed to enquire into the causes and the circumstances which had led to the strike and into certain allegations of ill-treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the strike. "I hope" said His Excellency "that the report of this commission will come before Parliament in time and enable its recommendations to be fully considered and that a lasting settlement will be reached."

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

PROVISION OF CREDIT FOR FRENCH PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The French Government has proposed to the Chamber a provision for the credit of £80,000 towards French participation in the San Francisco Exhibition.

GREEK PREMIER'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION CREATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 1.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" says that the visit of M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has produced a most favourable impression, and the conviction has been strengthened, that under his guidance, Greece will be actuated by the wish to establish peaceful relations with her neighbours and the Great Powers.

GRAECO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

APPOINTMENT OF CHARGES D'AFFAIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, Feb. 1.

The resumption of Graeco-Bulgarian diplomatic relations is imminent. At first only Charges d'Affaires will be appointed.

THE VALONA RAID.

LEADER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The trial at Valona of those implicated in the Turkish *coup d'etat* last month is concluded. Bekiraga has been condemned to death, and ten Turkish officers to varying terms of imprisonment, one to fifteen years.

OPERATION ON LORD ROSEBERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Lord Rosebery underwent a serious operation on January 12, but is making satisfactory progress.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

ADMITTEDLY ILLEGAL ACTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Speaking at Clayton, Mr. Percy Illingworth said he wished to sound a note of warning regarding events in South Africa. Interference with independent assemblies, on which our Empire was based, would bring down the whole fabric in ruins The action of the South African Government was the action of a Sovereign Parliament. An attempt might be made to saddle the Home Government with the responsibility but it was entirely blameless.

BUT WHO WOULD REPLACE GEN. BOTHA?

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Hull, said it was easy for this country to put difficulties in the way of a Bill of Indemnity for the admittedly illegal acts in South Africa, but who would replace General Botha, whom the South African people obviously supported.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS WORKS.

PUTILOFF INCIDENT CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 1.

The putiloff incident is considered to be closed at least for the present, owing to the explanations of the Russian Government in response to M. Delcasse's representations indication that no participation of Krupps in relation to the Putiloff Works would be sanctioned.

N. W. DURHAM BY-ELECTION.

DEPORTATIONS—THE BATTLECRY OF LABOURITES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Polling is brisk in the North West Durham by-election. The Labourites are making deportations their battlecry and claim, that it will be the most important factor of the election and bring at least 500 votes from the Liberal candidate to their representative, Mr. Stuart.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The result of the North-West Durham by-election was as follows:—

Mr. Williams (Liberal) 7,241.
Mr. Hardicker (Unionist) 5,664.
Mr. Stuart (Labourite) 5,025.

The figures at the last General Election in 1910 were:—

Atherley-Jones, L.	8,998
Hardicker, U.	4,827
Liberal majority	4,171

BOOM IN GILT EDGES.

NEW LOAN SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The boom in investment securities continues. The new loan successes are becoming matters of everyday occurrence.

REMARKABLE LOAN ISSUE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Prussian 4 per cent loan of £20,000,000 has been convered more than sixty times.

NEW RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.

The 4 1-2 per cent. Russian Railway loan of the nominal value of £26,000,000 has been signed with a French group. The price will probably be 93 1-2.

KING AND QUEEN TO VISIT PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Circumstances permitting, the King and the Queen will visit M. Poincare, the French President, in April next.

REFLOATING OF A TANK. STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The tank steamer Tascalusca, which was ashore off Cape Matifou, Algeria, has been refloated.

SERIOUS LABOUR CRISIS.

MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION BANNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Building Trades Federation recommends the withdrawal of labour on all jobs on which the Master Builders' Association is engaged. One hundred thousand men are involved.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES' COMMISSION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE RECORDED.

IMMIGRATION DOCTOR ON IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Jan. 31.

At the sitting of the Indian Grievances Commission Mr. Reynolds, a planter, said he would not have objected to the removal of the £3 tax prior to the strike but it was impossible to remove it now for fear of a native agitation for the removal of the hut tax.

The first evidence regarding the complaints by Indians was given by a witness from the Lamerey estate who alleged that native constables had assaulted Indians who were returning from a strike meeting.

Colonel Clarke Commissioner of Police, said he believed that both parties in the case were to blame. He had desired an enquiry to be held at the time, but the Indians declined to give evidence.

Dr. Keen, Surgeon Superintendent of Indian Immigrants, said he had noticed a physical and financial improvement in Indians during their stay in Natal, which they themselves admitted.

DIVISION IN NATAL CONGRESS

CHAIRMAN RULES IN FAVOUR OF MINORITY.

DURBAN, Jan. 31.

A number of members of the Natal Indian Congress are protesting against the decision of the Congress to give evidence before the Indian Commission. They maintain that sixty per cent of the meeting endorsed Mr. Gandhi's opinion in the matter but that the chairman ruled in favour of the minority and ignored the demand for a division. It is believed that the dispute will deter some Indians from giving evidence.

MR. GANDHI ON PRESENT SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

With reference to Reuter's telegram that the Natal Indian Congress had decided to offer evidence before the Commission, thus disowning Mr. Gandhi's leadership, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale cabled to Mr. Gandhi for particulars and has received the following reply jointly from Mr. Gandhi and the Rev. C. F. Andrews, dated Durban the 30th January.

"Congress meeting numbered little over one hundred people. Opinion sharply divided. Large majority voted against giving evidence. So far three indentured Indians only have appeared before the Commission. Congress meeting engineered by men who were opposed to Passive Resistance at the very beginning of the struggle. No importance is attached to the meeting locally. General European feeling growning in our favour. An influential member of the Senate paid a personal visit to Mr. Gandhi at Phoenix yesterday and was most cordial. He offered all help towards a settlement. Wanted bygones to be forgotten. Don't be anxious."

MR. C. F. ANDREWS ON TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Jan. 31.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews has started on a tour in Natal and will afterwards proceed to Johannesburg, Kimberley and Cape Town to meet the Indian communities. He sails for England on Feb. 21. He regards the agreement reached during his and Mr. Gandhi's stay of a fortnight in Pretoria as satisfactory, and hopes that it will lead to a permanent settlement of the Indian grievances. Mr. Andrews was deeply touched by the kindness and assistance of the European community.

GERMAN STEAMER SINKS OFF FALMOUTH.

NINETEEN DROWNED:—FIVE SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The German steamer Hera was sunk near Falmouth, yesterday. Nineteen were drowned and five saved by lifeboat.

SULTAN'S GIFT TO THE JUMMA MUSJID.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Turkish Consul-General has presented the carpet given by His Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey to the Jumma Musjid where ten thousand people assembled yesterday to say their Friday prayers.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF U. S.

RATIFICATION OF ARBITRATION TREATIES.

WHY TREATY WITH BRITAIN WAS WITHHELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate passed a resolution, yesterday, recommending immediate ratification of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan and oher nations, numberiag twenty-four.

The ratification of the treaty with Great Britain was withheld in June because some Senators feared that its confirmation would entail the submission of the Panama Canal tolls question to arbitration.

Similarly, the Californian land question was considered by some politicians as an argument against the ratification of the treaty with Japan; but the view of the Administration that that controversy is ended satisfied the minds of the Committee.

BRITISH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION EXTOLLED.

MR. TAFT'S GOOD-WISHES FOR CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.

Mr. Taft, who is at present the guest of the Duke of Connaught, delivered an address, yesterday, at a luncheon at the Canadian Club. The Duke of Connaught, Mr. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Members of the Cabinet were present.

Mr. Taft said there had been no higher statesmanship than that of British Colonial Administration since the beginning of Victoria's reign. He hoped that the happiness of Canadian people and her loyalty to the Motherland and Empire would keep pace with the wonderful material expansion awaiting her.

VICEREGAL ITEMS.

DELHI, Jan. 31.

There was a dinner party at the Viceregal Lodge on Thursday night.

Amongst those present were:—Sir Reginald, Lady and Miss Craddock, Sir William Meyer, General Anderson, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Walsh, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Hamilton Gordon.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the Executive Council.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

His Highness the Aga Khan left the Viceregal Lodge yesterday, and Mrs. Benson arrived to-day as a guest. Captain and Mrs. Hore Ruthven and Lady Kitty Vincent arrive and stay at the Viceregal lodge to-morrow.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

The Viceroy will probably visit Rewah in spring.

FRONTIER OUTLAWS.

AMIR TO TAKE STRONG MEASURES.

According to a frontier correspondent, the Amir intends to take action against the outlaws in Khast and such tribes in the valley and vicinity as have refused to pay the revenue and have set the authority of the Kabul durbar at defiance. The tribal leaders have been ordered to report themselves at Jellalabad for a big durbar at Nouroz to beheld on 21st March and failing their compliance, measures will be taken to coerce them in spring.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW DELHI.

FEELING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Discussing Messrs. Shorrock and McLeod's motion of protest against the extent of expenditure at Delhi which comes before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 27th instant, the "Statesman" says:—"Everyone knows that the years of expanding revenue are coming to an end. It is no longer possible to supply the railways with the funds which they need and on which they return a handsome profit. Dozens of great schemes have to be financed, what then is to beco meof the new Delhi? So, the Government propose to rear their palaces in the renaissance style and starve the ralways and ports of India. To this question the commercial community not only of Calcutta but of Bombay and Madras, will require an answer. If the reply is unsatisfactory the issue must be carried to a higher tribunal than the Government of India."

Interviewed on the same subject by a "Statesman" representative a prominent Calcutta merchant said yesterday: "Whether Bombay and Madras join in or not I can tell you that the feeling against this colossal outlay is steadily growing. In any case the Bengal Chamber is out to stop the leak and save the public pocket."

EX-SHAH OF PERSIA.

REPORT OF A PLAN FOR RAID.

ANOTHER AMERICAN OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Jan. 30.

Anxiety prevails in official circles with regard to the movements of the ex-Shah who is said to be planning another raid into Persia. The report circulated from Barfrush to-day that he had landed at Gumishtepeh is however uncredited.

It is understood that an application will shortly be made for another American officer to assist Colonel Merrill in the organisation of the force of the Governor-General of Fars.

RUMOURED LANDING OF ARMS AT ASTRABAD.

TEHERRAN, Feb. 1.

Acoording to a telegram from Meshed, rumours are current at Astrabad that the ex-Shah intends to land there soon. It is stated that a quantity of arms and horses have been collected and that the emissary has arrived there.

DELHI-TURKISH EXHIBITION.

IN AID OF BALKAN REFUGEES. THE OPENING CREMONY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Delhi-Turkish Exhibition, the first of its kind, was formally opened on Friday by Nawab-Vika-ul-Mulk in the presence of about five thousand people among whom were all the leading officials and non-officials of Delhi.

Dr. Husain, on behalf of the committee, read an address of welcome explaining the object of the exhibition. He said the exhibition was mainly held in aid of the colonisation of the Balkan refugees in Asia Minor and to introduce Turkish manufactures and industries in India. He explained the scheme of colonisation in the Vilayat of Adana where one hundred families of refugees are at present sheltered.—An area of fifty thousand acres of land has been acquired from the Ottoman Government where agricultural operations have been undertaken and housing arrangements have been proceeded with. Great care has been taken in the selection of exhibits suitable to Indian conditions of life and they are so arranged as to afford adequate information of the places of manufacture and the agencies through which they could be procured at their wholesale and retail prices in Indian and Turkish coinage in order to give facilities to the trades people.

Dr. Ansari finally asked Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk to formally open the exhibition. The Nawab, in replying, commended the object of the exhibition to the Indian public as deserving of their fullest support. He said: "No one who had the interest of Indian trade at heart could not but welcome the new movement and utilise the opportunity afforded by the exhibition."

Mr. Mahomed Ali thanked the Nawab for his visit and for coming to perform the opening ceremony in spite of illness and old age. After the Nawab had a private view of the Exhibition, it was formally declared open.

KING OF ROUMANIA.

VIEWS ON BALKAN PROBLEMS.

At Bucharest on January 13, King Charles of Roumania, who has completely recovered from his indisposition, received a representative of "Neues Wiener Taglatt," to whom his Majesty spoke about the Balkan question. The King expressed his satisfaction at having quietly waited during the Balkan War till the time came for Roumania to take part in it. He had been urged to act at an earlier stage, but a real ruler, he said, must not allow himself to be ordered by the man in the street. The King spoke with great bitterness of Dr. Daneff. "That fatal man," he said, "alone caused Bulgaria's misfortune, and gave his country wounds that will never heal."

His Majesty proceeded to touch on future conditions in the Balkans, and said it was necessary for Roumania and Greece, as the non-Slav peoples of the Balkan Peninsula, to hold together. As to the question of the islands and the delimitation of the South Albanian frontier, he should give Greece, now under the prudent leadership of M. Venizelos, the urgent advice to submit to the will of the Great Powers. "My sympathy for Greece," continued King Charles, "I have proved often enough. In the year 1867 I assisted the Cretans in their struggle with money. At that time I was already a Philhellone, and I am proud of it." Finally, the King referred to Albania, as to whose future he spoke by no means optimistically. "Albania," he said, "is likely to be a source of trouble for Europe for a long while. In that matter I give way to no illusions. The Prince of Wied will reach Durazzo in about a fortnight. I fear he will have a very difficult position. The task in front of him is no easy one, and if he accomplishes it he will gain undying fame.

SERIOUS STEAMER COLLISION.

FORTY-SEVEN DROWNED.

EIGHTY-SIX LIVES SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NORFOLK (VIRGINIA), Jan. 30.

The passenger steamer, Monroe bound for New York sank in ten minutes after a collision in fog. 23 of the passengers and 24 of the crew perished. The steamer Nantucket with which Monroe collided rescued 31 of the passengers and 55 of the crew.

NORFOLK (Virginia), Jan. 31.

The survivors of the steamer Monroe state that the liner turned turtle. Some of the passengers and crew clung to the exposed bottom of the vessel till they were washed off as the vessel sank.

One man swam gripping his wife's hair in his teeth till they were picked up. The wife, however, died of exhaustion. The crew behaved splendidly.

U. P FAMINE.

INCREASING NUMBER OF RELIEF WORKS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 24th January, show that there was no rainfall in the week in any part of the country. Prices are fluctuating with a great tendency to rise. Cattle disease is reported from many parts where scarcity prevails. The United Provinces report states that with the exception of a few showers in the south and east of the provinces the week was rainless The standing crops are suffering from drought except in the east of the provinces. Frost has damaged the crops in the Ballia and Gonda districts. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops and of poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Land is being prepared for the next cane crop. Cattle disease is reported from some districts. Scarcity of fodder continues to increase, but Government hay is being taken freely for agricultural stock which is in good condition. Prices are rising.

The weekly report as to famine and scarcity is as follows:—

During the week light showers of rain fell in Allahabad, Hamirpur and Banda districts. Winter rains are much needed. Scarcity has been declared in Moradabad from the 18th instant. Five departmental works were opened in Jalaun. A sixth was opened on the 27th instant and a seventh will open on the 2nd February. Others are also contemplated. Six relief works are in progress in Banda.

Two test works are open in Agra, but no workers attend; two in Allahabad, three in Jhansi and three in Hamirpur. Gratuitous relief was started in Moradabad from the 23rd instant, in Etawah from the 26th instant and in Budaun from the 18th instant. One poor house is open in Hamirpur and two in Banda, and one at Kalpi in Jalaun will open on the 1st February, but a few inmates are expected. Several unaided private works are in progress in the Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda districts.

Aided works are to be started soon. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week were:—Works, Jalaun, 12,060; Banda, 15,307; total 27,376. Dependants, Jalaun, 5,671; Banda, 8,009; total 13,680. Gratuitous Relief:—Jalaun, 7,268; Banda, 10.755; total, 18,053. Poor houses, Banda 6; Grand total, 59,116. The numbers of persons on test works on the last day of the week were: Allahabad, 436; Jhansi, 837; Hamirpur, 1,022; total, 2,295. On Gratuitous Relief: Moradabad 21; Muttra, 264; Budaun, 3,400; Jhansi, 9,367; Hamirpur, 3.613; total, 16,665. Those in poor houses: Hamirpur, 5. Taqavi is being distributed for wells and "bandhias" and for purchase of fodder. Crime shows a slight increase in Hamirpur, but is normal elsewhere. No increase in mortality is reported. Medical arrangements are sufficient. Numbers on work are increasing. There is a preponderance of women and children as the men are still clinging to their homes on account of the cattle. Little wandering emigration or emaciation is noticed. Cattle are being sold in large numbers in Hamirpur. Blankets are being distributed to the poor from charitable relief funds. The price basis is from eleven to thirteen seers per rupee.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Karachi radio office in touch with the transport Rewa since 9 p.m. January 30th. Radio messages will be accepted up to 12 hours of the 4th at the rates given in the telegraph guide.

Mr. H. G. S. Tyler, Collector, presided at the distribution of prizes to the girls of the Balika Vidayala, a Hindu girls' school of Cawnpore which has made considerable progress during the last few years. The Chairman dealing with the question of suitable sites for school buildings observed that in Cawnpore sites cost as much as the whole of the school building and if no suitable Nazul land was available the Committee of the school which have a large amount of money in hand for the school building will have to raise additional funds for securing a site.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE WAITER.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

THE LORD MAYOR AND HIS JUVENILE GUESTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

So far as is compatible with their exalted state the King and Queen have been living a life of retirement at Sandringham. Even the "Morning Post," the journal *par excellence* for Royal and Social movements had to fall back on the Prime Minister for its *piece de resistance* this morning. Could it have been Tory satire of a singularly subtle kind that induced that journal to announce Mr. Asquith's arrival in France in that space immediately under the engraved heading "Court Circular"—a space usually sacred to their Majesties' movements and only occasionally occupied by news of other prominent members of the Royal Family? Perhaps more will be heard of the King and Queen on Tuesday next, when the Court moves to Windsor. With them will be Queen Alexandra who will certainly stay three days, for on Friday will be held the annual memorial service in honour of the late King and of Queen Victoria. Two Councils will be held, at the first those Privy Councillors who were appointed with the New Year's Honours list will be sworn in, at the second the King's speech at the opening of Parliament will be approved. Their Majesties really hard work for the year will commence at the end of February when they will return to London for the opening of Parliament on the tenth day of that month.

THE PREMIER AND THE WAITER.

The appearance of Mr. Asquith in the "Court Circular" reminds me of an amusing incident during his journey to the South of France this week. A well-known peeress, who was to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Asquith was his travelling companion and at Calais they entered the "buffet" for refreshment. The customary loud voiced announcement by an official led them to believe that there was at least half an hour to spare, so the two settled down to a substantial lunch. Presently came a further announcement that their train was leaving. In vain the Prime Minister called for his waiter. In despair he threw some silver on the table, gathered up his belongings and with his fair companion hurried to the waiting train. The waiter ran to his table: "where, oh where," he cried, was the old English gentleman "tres distingue" and his beautiful companion. "He has gone to his train, and where have you been!" answered a companion. "Ah," said the erring waiter, "I heard Milor Asquith, Premier of England was here, so I walked round the restaurant to see if I could find him!" He was much astonished when he found the distinguished old gentleman whom he had slighted was the object of his search. I am glad to say, by the way, that Mr. Cyril Asquith, the Prime Minister's fourth son is slightly better. For some time he has been laid up in London and lately his health had caused anxiety.

Mr. Asquith must be very proud of his sons. The eldest Raymond, as a barrister is following in his father's footsteps to great purpose, while another is one of the brilliant prodigies at Oxford. But Mr. Asquith had a surprise that must have filled the paternal heart to overflowing on his arrival in the South of France. To his astonishment he found Master Anthony Asquith a full fledged lecturer. Having already delivered a lecture at the Cap D'Antibes Hotel at Nice on aeroplanes, he prepared another as a special surprise for his distinguished father. It was on great composers, and was lightened by entertaining anecdotes of Beethoven, Mozrat, Chopin and Grieg.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

I hear that the house which Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife have taken at York is only leased for a short period. In the ordinary course of his military duties Prince Arthur should follow his regiment later from York to Ireland. But there are many and obvious reasons why such a course is unadvisable. On the other hand I am told that his succession to his father as Viceroy of Canada is more than a possibility. This is an opinion I ventured to express in your columns last autumn. From what I have heard from persons who, to put it mildly, ought, in virtue of their position not to talk foolishly on such matters, the appointment of Prince Arthur to a Viceregal position of even more immediate interest to your readers, has been discussed.

If possible the King and Queen of Greece will pay a visit to their Majesties. This will enable King George personally to invest his cousin with the insignia of the Garter. Her Hellenic Majesty has long been in the habit of spending part of the summer privately with her children at an English seaside resort. If their Majesties do not visit England the Prince of Wales will carry the Garter to Athens, when he visits that City for the Coronation.

THE LORD MAYOR'S RAGGED GUESTS.

The City is chiefly where energetic and unromantic men struggle for wealth, which some obtain and others miss. But to hundreds of children, both rich and poor, the City must seem a kind of fairy land: at least once a year. A week or two ago the Lord Mayor was entertaining hundreds of ragged children in the picturesque old Guildhall; the same hall where for generations mighty monarchs have been entertained in pompous state and great ministers have pronounced opinions and intentions that have set the chancelleris of Europe "by the ears." I was not present at this last gathering of street Arabs; but I have seen these little London waifs entertained at Christmas time by previous Lord Mayors. It is a wonderful sight. The Chief Magistrate of the world's greatest City sits on a raised platform in his red robes of office. Round him is his staff and perhaps an Alderman or two. Before his Lordship are hundreds of little raggamuffins sitting at tables crowded with good things, among which oranges and crackers stand out brightly. The galleries are filled with spectators. How these little fellows enjoy themselves! How they chatter and how hastily they sing grace! But their shrill voices betray their greatest powers when the Lord Mayor rises to speak and wish them a happy New Year, and never yet was there a Lord Mayor of London,—not since the days of Sir Richard Whittington himself,—who did not have the divine gift of genial address to children. I can see how well the part must have suited Sir Thomas Bowater, the present Lord Mayor, for he is a singular handsome and genial personality. After the meal is over, the Lord Mayor descends from the platform and sits in front of his guests. The stage itself is then given up to an entertainment, varied and suited to an audience that never lacks intelligence, even if it has sometimes cried for food. Usually some engagement calls the Lord Mayor away before this part of the entertainment is over and his departure is accompanied by the vociferous cheers of his little guests.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

But it was a far different party of little people that Sir Thomas Bowater entertained at the Mansion House on Tuesday night. It was the night of the annual children's fancy dress ball. It is always very brilliant, and quite the best thing in childrens parties in England. It is only lately that grown-up London has successfully revived the public fancy dress gathering. But ingenuity in costume and geniune enjoyment in dancing has always characterised these juvenile gatherings at the Mansion House. On Tuesday they were all there; Red Indians, Cow Boys Soldiers, Sailors, Princes, Pages, Pierrots and every imaginable male creature possible, except ordinary twentieth century schoolboys, which of course they all were, in reality. As for the young ladies they surpassed all previous parties. There were Turkish ladies Dutch ladies, Spanish ladies, and fairies to say nothing of catch and fluffy foxy little little things with fresh English faces and bright blue blue eyes peeping through the snowy fur. The great joke of the evening was Master Bowater, who with total disregard of the dignity of the high magisterial position of his parent, had dressed himself up as Sir Thomas, moustache and all. It was a strange thing to see the unusually tall form of the Lord Mayor by his midget double. It was a first rate entertainment for both old and young

THE NEW JOURNAL INSURANCE.

[Several newspapers have been roused to a sense of their duties to their readers by the insurance competition between "The Chronicle" and "The Mail." We make a few preliminary announcements of other insurance schemes which are not yet contemplated.]

"Votes for Women."—A copy of the current issue nailed to your front door insures you absolutely against arson.

"The Star."—All regular subscribers to "The Star" are insured with the proprietors of "The Daily News" for £1,000 in the event of being welshed on any race-course.

"The National Review."—Annual subscribers to "The National Review" are guaranteed £10,000 in the event of being (*a*) robbed on the high way by a member of the present Ministry; (*b*) defrauded by a member of the present Ministry; (*c*) having house burgled by member of the present Ministry; (*d*) having pocket picked by member of present Ministry; always excluding any act or acts done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a strictly official capacity.

"The Church Times."—All regular subscribers are insured for £500 against excommunication, £1,000 will be paid to the heirs or assigns of any reader who loseshis head in a conflict with a Bishop (Deans, Rural Deans, Canons and Archdeacons being excepted from the benefit of this clause in the policy.)

"The English Review."—Poetic contributors are insured for £500 in the event of a prosecution under the Blasphemy Laws.

"The Daily Express."—You can sleep soundly in your bed, you can sleep soundly in your train, if the current issue of "The Daily Express" be on your person. All purchasers are insured for £10,000 against any conflagrations or explosions caused by bombs or combustibles dropped from German airships.

"The British Weekly."—All readers of "The British Weekly" are insured for £1,000 in the event of heart-failure caused by shock while reading the thrilling stories provided by Silas, Joseph, Timothy and Jeremiah Hocking.

"The Record."—£500 will be paid to any annual subscriber forcibly detained in a convent, provided that at the time of such detention a copy of the current issue of "The Record" be in his possession. £1,000 will be paid to the legal representatives of any reader burnt at the stake.

"The Criccieth Chronicle."—£3 a week for life, together with a poultry farm on a Sutherland deer-forest, to the owner of any shorn lamb which is found dead in a snow-drift with a copy of the current issue round it, to keep it warm.

BHATTIAS AND SEA-VOYAGE.

THREE GENTLEMEN EXCOMMUNICATED.

MAHAJAN MEETING IN CAMERA.

THE NEW FOLD FIRST BUSINESS MEETING.

The attitude adopted by the managing committee of the Bhattia Mahajan and their followers at the last public meeting of that community, led a large number to throw off the yoke of the "Mahajan," which they described as a very autocratic body, and form themselves into a separate "Mahajan." Preliminary meetings were held, and a manifesto was issued inviting the members of the Bhattia community to join the new fold and solve all caste problems under proper rules and regulations. The lead in the matter was taken by Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji and the Bhattia reformers are fortunate in having as their legal adviser Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai solicitor. There was a quick response to this invitation and over 300 persons, including a very large number of influential members of the community, signified their intention of joining the new fold. Several of them abstained from, publicly announcing their intention as they were desirous of attending the Mahajan meeting which was advertised to be convened yesterday by its managing committee, who announced that the position of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Mr. Gordhandass Khatao and his son Tulsidass and Mr. Pamani, who had been on a sea-voyage to England, would be considered and decided.

The reformers too had advertised that the meeting of those Bhattias who had signed their names to the manifesto for joining the new fold would be held in the Morarji Goculdass Market Hall to settle preliminaries and appoint working committees.

THE MAHAJAN MEETING.

The two meetings were accordingly held at their appointed hour the Mahajan meeting at the Mahajanwadi and the other in the Cloth Market Hall. The Mahajan meeting was not open to the press.

The Mahajan meeting was presided over by Mr. Charandass Chaturbhuj and the first matter that came up for discussion was the case of the four gentlemen, who had gone to Europe. It was agreed after some discussion to treat the case of Mr. Pamani separately, after which a resolution was moved that Mr. Narotam Morarji, Mr. Gordhndass Khatau and his son Mr. Tulsidass Gordhandass be ex-communicated. The proposition was duly seconded and passed. A member then proposed that the three gentlemen be informed that their case would be reconsidered on their withdrawing their solicitors' letters to the Mahajan and tendering an apology to that body. Objection was taken to this resolution and after a heated debate, the proposition was ruled out.

It was then decided to adjourn consideration of the case of Mr. Pamani.

The meeting next considered the case of the signatories to the manifesto issued by the reformers, and a member proposed that the matter be adjourned.

Mr. W. T. Halai, who was one of those who had abstained from signing the manifesto, merely for the purposes of attending this meeting, moved that the whole lot be excommunicated. He said this must follow as a corollary to the first resolution, the signatories having seceded owing to the apparent injustice meted out to the three gentlemen above-named.

Great confusion then arose, and several people shouted out "excommunicate them too," while others wanted the question to be adjourned. This went on for some little time when the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned and Mr. Halai and his followers left saying they would now join the new fold.

THE REFORMERS' MEETING.

The proceedings in the reformers' meeting, which was presided over by Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji were of a businesslike nature. The Chairman said that they had adopted this middle course to avoid all disputes and litigations and for the advancement and prosperity of the community. He remarked that they had not seceded over the sea voage question only, but the new fold would now pay attention to every question relating to the progress of their enterprising community, which had been greatly retarded during the last quarter of a century. Everything, he said, in this fold would be done constitutionally and every question would be decided after it had been completely threshed out in the sub-committee, general committee and then by the meeting of the whole community.

It was then resolved to name the new fold as "The Bombay Bhathia Mahajan." A working committee with Rao Bahadur Vssanji Khimji as president and a committee to frame rules and regulations were appointed and the proceedings terminated after the customary votes of thanks.

MARRIED MAN AND GIRL.

CURIOUS ABDUCTION CHARGE.

STORY OF INFATUATION.

Before Judge Rentoul, at the Old Bailey, on January 15, Frank Harwood, 39, music-hall artist, was indicted for unlawfully taking Nellie Dunn, a girl of 14, out of the possession of her father, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Travers Humphreys prosecuted; Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., and Mr. Curtis Bennett defended.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Travers Humphreys said defendant was a married man. The girl lived at Streatham, and she first saw the defendant near a school which she was attending. He seemed to have taken a fancy to her, and asked her to meet him that evening. She did not go, and a few days later she found him waiting outside the school. There were meetings at various times up to Christmas, 1912, and then the girl did not see him again until June, 1913. In that month she saw him in a motor-car outside her school, and went for a drive with him. Several drives followed, and there was also some correspondence. In September or October there was an incident of considerable importance in the case.

HAIR CUT OFF.

The girl's mother found in her reticule a letter written to a man, and such were the terms of it that her father decided to punish her. She was very vain of her hair, and he had it cut off. The girl refused to give the name of the man to whom the letter was written. There was no doubt counsel said, that she had become infatuated with this man, and when she met him again she said she was very unhappy at what had happened at home, and that it would probably be impossible for her to meet him in future. Defendant asked her if she would like to go away with him. He said he did not advise her to do so, and pointed out that he was already a married man, and could not marry her. However, he said he would find some place at which to instal her, and would pay for her, and visit her as often as he could.

Willingly she consented, and on Nov. 4, he took a flat in the neighbourhood of Highbury, giving his name as Brown, and saying that his wife wanted to spend the winter in London. On Nov. 5, the girl left her home and went to live at the flat, and defendant visited her and gave her sums of money.

Eventually the police traced the girl, and her parents took her to a solicitor's office.

ANOTHER FLIGHT.

While the mother was making a statement to the solicitor the girl ran away again, and this time she went to stay in a room at Fitzroy-street. On Nov. 21, a friend saw her at a shop near Leicester-square, and persuaded her to return home.

Giving evidence, the girl said when the letter was discovered her father gave her the choice of disclosing the man's name or having her hair cut off. "I said that rather than give his name away, I would have my hair off," said the witness. In the letter which she wrote to her people telling them she had gone she said:—

I am going abroad to start a new life. I am not warm worrying about. I shall have a husband in a few hours' time, so you need not worry about me. I expect you will think he is a bad man. I don't think so. You yourselves ran away to be married so I hope you will sympathise with me, only, of course, I am younger.

A letter was produced which the girl had written to the defendant from Fitzroy-street. In it occurred the phrases.

I would not open the door, and they climbed in through the window. . . Mother was not angry. She has repented a wee bit. I could not go back and live with them again. They suspect the wrong man, so I told them it was he. . . I have got a new coat and hat, so I don't think they could trace me by my clothes. . . . Leave all to me, and may be all will be well. Let us hope so, anyway. . . . Don't worry. If they find me, I won't let them have you, darling, but they are not going to find me. . . .

Cross-examined, witness said she did not beg Harwood to take her away.

Didn't you say, "I shall go, whether you take me or not"?—When he said he would take me I said, "If you had not taken me I should have gone somehow."

You were unhappy at home?—Yes.

JEALOUSY OF MEN.

Witness burst into tears when counsel questioned her about giving evidence in a police-court dispute between her father and mother.

Harwood was kind to her, she said, and she was fond of him. She told him she was 17.

Don't he tell you he had a wife and little child?—Yes.

Of whom he was very fond?—I would naturally suppose so.

Did he point out to you the disadvantage of leaving home?—Yes; he did not want me to blame him after.

Was he not doing all he could to get you to stay at home?—No.

Questioned as to why she told the defendent that a man with whom she went motoring was her cousin when he was really not a relative, witness replied: "A man does not like a girl to have a lot of men friends. Whether he cares for her very much or not, there is always a little amount of jealousy, don't you think?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Marshall Hall: They taught you a lot of things at school. (Laughter.) Did you threaten to kill yourself?—No.

Have you ever thought of it?—No.

Have you written letters to another man?—No.

Did not your mother and a policeman go to Birmingham in order to arrest a man there?—Yes; rather than give the defendant away I would not stop them.

There were letters from the other man found at your house?—No.

Witness said a man from the Adelphi Theatre accompanied her when she took the room at Fitzroy-street. It was not the truth that Harwood strenuously endeavoured to persuade her to go home from Fitzroy-street. He did, however, give her £10 to "get right away somewhere."

Mrs. Dunn said the girl was not unhappy at home until the letter was found.

Detective-inspector Berrett stated that when arrested the defendant said:—

The girl told me she was miserable, and asked me to take her away. I did so, and what I did was, as I thought, for her best. she told me she was over 18 years of age.

DEFENDANT'S STORY.

Giving evidence in his own defence, Harwood said he had had engagements at all the best music-halls in London. There had never previously been any charge against him. At different times the girl told him that she was unhappy, and wanted to leave her home. She told him she was 18, and he believed her. The impression he got was that her mother did not understand her, but he never tried to induce her to leave home. He realised that the child was growing fond of him, and he spent an hour trying to persuade her to break the friendship. He thought he had prevailed on her to do this, but she continued to write him letters, and after her hair was cut off she was "horribly miserable" and distraught. She talked of leaving home, or of doing something desperate, and said:

If you don't take me away I shall run away from home, and write to your wife.

She asked him to get her rooms, and he said he could not do that, for he was a married man. After everything else failed, he said he would get her rooms, and he put off doing this as long as he could. At the last moment he pressed her to stay at home, but in the end he had to say that they could go to Highbury. She was very happy, and he was very miserable, and she told him to "Buck up; don't worry." He got rooms in a poor neighbourhood with the idea of disgusting her, and she said, "No matter how horrible it is, it is better than being at home." When she wrote the letter to her parents he said, "For heaven's sake, tear up the letter and go home," and she refused. When she had been at the flat some days she told him that she was not quite 15, and he again asked her to go home.

In answer to Mr. Travers Humphreys, the defendant said his wife knew nothing of this matter until he was arrested.

Were you fond of her?—No. I just liked her conversation. She talked well, and was bright.

"AN ACCOMPLISHED ACTRESS."

Have you ever done such a thing before with any other girl?—No. If I did, I had no bad intention. The girl smiled at me, and I got in conversation with her.

Were you fond if her?—No. I just liked her company.

Was there any third party present on your motor drives?—No.

Defendant said he made no inquiry whether the girl had parents until she told him she was unhappy at home. The letters which he received from the girl while he was at Bognor were "written in such a passionate strain that they frightened me." She made it clear to him that she was infatuated with him. He "liked her, but was not fond of her." He admitted having kissed her when in the motor-car. Had he had the pluck, he would have gone to her parents and told them everything.

Mr. Marshall Hall said it was not only in music that there were prodigies. The girl in this case had given her evidence in a manner which would have done credit to the most accomplished actress on the English stage at the present time. She had told her story with a marvellous histrionic ability, which had been a revelation to all who listened to it.

The trial was adjourned.

TANJORE PALACE STATE.

MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPORE AS A PARTY.

In the Sub-Court of Tanjore Dewan Bahadur K. Narayana Rao, High Court Vakil, Madras, argued last week an interesting petition presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapore, asking for his name to be restored to the record as a party defended in the inter-pleader suit instituted by the Receiver of the Tanjore Palace Estate, consequent upon demise of the late surviving Ranee of Tanjore, which took place last year. The petition was filed by His Highness in his private capacity and dissociated from the Kolhapore State. In the first instance, His Highness was impleaded in the suit as the fifteenth defendant, on the ground that he, with certain others who were also similarly included amongst the parties, claimed the estate as *supindas* of the late Sivaji of Tanjore. Summons was sent to His Highness along with the other defendants, in the first instance, when it was returned unserved by the Resident of the Kolhapore State, with the remark that the same ought to have been sent in the form of a Thakid letter, enclosed in a "Kincob" bag, as His Highness was a Ruling Chief, with a salute of twenty one guns. In pursuance of this requisition, another summons, enclosed in a "Kincob" bag, as desired by the Political Agent, was sent. The same was returned, on the ground that the consent of the Governor-General in Council to implead His Highness as a party defendant to the suit, as required by Section 86 of the Civil Procedure Code, was not obtained. Thereupon some correspondence passed between His Highness and the Receiver, who, finally, applied to the Court to remove His Highness from the plaint, which was accordingly ordered by the late Sub-Judge, who observed that the suit could not wait indefinitely till the consent of the Governor-General was obtained. Now, His Highness, of his own accord, came in with this petition requesting the Court to make him a defendant. With reference to this petition, notice was sent to all defendants already on record, and, while the Princes of Tanjore stated that they had no objection to His Highness being impleaded as a party, the fourth defendant opposed the petition.

The petition was allowed and His Highness restored to his place as the fifteenth defendant in the suit.

OUTRAGE IN NORTH CHINA.

ATTACK ON FRENCH JESUITS.

ONE KILLED AND TWO HELD TO RANSOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.

The Liuanchow bandits murdered a French Jesuit named Rich and captured two others, named Allain and de La Taille whom they are holding to ransom.

A fourth Jesuit, named Jibert, managed to escape.

The French gunboat, Iberville has been ordered to hold herself in readiness to proceed to Anhui.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Undermining the Most Elementary Rights.

"The Nation."—The Boer Government had already shown itself unsympathetic to labor. It is now undermining the most elementary of civil rights. If leaders who proclaim a strike against wholesale dismissals are to be treated as rebels guilty of "sedition," an acute class-war will presently become a violent civil war. These measures have been interpreted by the mass of the workers as a provocation which affected them all, and the railway strike has rapidly extended into a mining strike, and even, in theory, into a general strike. We doubt whether the workers will gain anything by this extension of the area of conflict. But if they have been driven to extremes, it is clear that the incitement came from the Government in the form of a challenge which men of spirit could hardly be expected to ignore. We know of nothing which can excuse these arrests, unless it be held that the strike itself is a form of sedition. That is a doctrine which men bred under British conceptions of industrial freedom will not tolerate. By these arrests and by the mobilization which will in the popular mind be connected with them, the Boer Government has raised an issue much larger than the merits of this particular dispute. The tactics of the leaders may well have been unwise—it is not possible at this distance to judge confidently of that. It is even possible that there is some truth in the alarmist tales which accuse some irresponsible section of the men of contemplating "sabotage" by dynamite. If that peril existed, the arrest of the leaders, who undoubtedly were a force for order and moderation, can only increase it. What is clear to the onlooker at this distance is that every element of anger, every probability of extension, every factor of racial and class bitterness in this deplorable strike has been aggravated by the Government's appeal to force and by its suspension of the civil law. Force is no remedy for such a situation; it is an enormous aggravation. By its attitude, first to the Indians and then to the white workers, General Botha's Government has shattered the hopes of a general appeasement which its prudence in other questions and its moderation in racial issues had done much to authorize.

Prepared for a Great Sacrifice.

"The Saturday Review."—Settlement by consent is impossible unless each side is prepared to concede something *in principle*. The differences between the two parties are too great to be settled by the mere adjustment of detail. Lord Curzon, in his speech at Manchester, confirmed what we have already said: namely, that to avoid civil war,—and for that reason only,—the Unionist party would consent to Home Rule for the rest of Ireland provided that Ulster were excluded. This is a momentous concession. It goes almost to the root of Unionist principles. It is only justified by the certainty that if Ulster is not excluded and the Home Rule Bill, becomes law, civil war will break out in Ireland. The Unionist party have wisely recognised that it is their duty to assist in averting that dreadful disaster, even although it may be necessary to make a great concession. On the merits of the question nothing has occurred or can occur to alter the opinion that the establishment of an Irish Parliament with an executive responsible to it would be bad for Great Britain, and worse for Ireland. The Parliamentary opposition to Home Rule in any form remains unaltered, but the Unionist party are prepared to make a great sacrifice rather than see Ireland plunged into war.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Smith.

Mr. F. E. Smith's defence of his friend Mr. Churchill against his colleagues and followers was no doubt kindly meant, but it was a mistaken kindness. In any case it does a politician no good to be praised by his opponents at the expense of his colleagues, and in this case Mr. Churchill was in no need of such equivocal backing. One effect of it has been to set tongues wagging again about Mr. Churchill's political future. It pleases a certain number of Unionists to cherish the hope that he will come back some day and do great things for them. A certain number of Radicals hold that there is no security against his doing this if he saw a chance of gaining advantage thereby. Some of those who arrange these things for him recognise the difficulties in the way of his again becoming a Unionist or Conservative, but get over it by forming a new party for him, Unionism having disappeared with the advent of Home Rule. The new party would be a Churchill-Smith party. How far it would extend beyond Churchill-Smith I have not been able to ascertain. Mr. Smith is alleged to have invented this party.

LORD WILLINGDON AT KARACHI.

KARACHI'S TRADE FACILITIES

REVENUE AND LAND SETTLEMENT.

IRRIGATION AND RAILWAY SCHEMES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

Their Excellencies had a strenuous time yesterday and are equally busy to-day fulfilling engagements.

His Excellency received three addresses to-day, from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, *the Sind Muhammadan Association,* and the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association respectively.

The afternoon was spent in receiving visitors, and in the evening Lord Willingdon *presented the Edulji Dinshaw Cup at* the final of the football tournament.

Her Excellency spent the afternoon in paying visits to the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the Convent school.

His Excellency dined at the Sind Club, and the Government party departed at 11 p. m. by a special train for Larkhana, and *will arrive there at 8-30 this morning.*

KARACHI CHAMBER'S ADDRESS.

In the address presented by the Karachi *Chamber of Commerce, the members stated* that the total trade of the port in the last five years had risen from practically Rs. 38,00,00,000 to Rs. 59,00,000. The figures for 1913, were, however, expected to fall short of the previous year, owing to early cessation of the monsoon. The failure of Indian banks had caused widespread distress which acted directly on the export and import trade. The Indian merchants suffered heavy losses as shareholders and depositors in these banks. The managers of these banks should be made to feel their responsibility to the public. The Chamber keenly desired to see the Sukkur Barrage and Rohri-Hyderabad Canal schemes carried into effect, as, in Lord Sydenham's words, this would revolutionize the province of Sind. They would be glad to get further information regarding the Bombay-Sind Railway connection by means of a broad gauge route to Bombay via Cutch. The Chamber confidently looked forward to the completion of the important irrigation schemes in the Punjab and Sind. As mentioned by the Port Trust, the Chamber also emphasized the fact that Karachi, as a port of the arrival and departure of a second weekly mail service between Europe and India, would more greatly benefit the Persian Gulf, Northern India and a number of peoples and important cities than both the weekly services being centred in Bombay. Lastly the Chamber intended to apply to Government for the extension of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act to Karachi, as trade centres suffered under the present Provincial Insolvency Act.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency in reply to the Chamber's address said:—

I thank you most heartily for your cordial greeting and trust that your meeting to-day may be the means of giving me much practical and useful knowledge of the great interests you serve and of your chief requirements at the present time. The development of your trade has indeed been remarkable and augurs well for your creasing progress in the future. I have already been made aware that the cessation of the monsoon in the United Provinces and in parts of the Punjab had led to a restriction of the area under crops and will probably cause a set-back this year in the receipts of your port, but I trust that the coming monsoon will be bountiful and well distributed and that you may before long again have full shipments of wheat from your harbour. The effect on your trade of a bad monsoon in the parts of the country you serve) surely shows how urgent, how imperative, it is to develop irrigation through the Province of Sind.

SUKKUR BARRAGE AND ROHRI CANAL SCHEMES.

I much regret to inform you that we have received information during the last few days that the Secretary of State is unable to sanction our project with regard to the Sukkur Barrage and Rohri Canal Schemes in the form in which we forwarded it, but that a despatch is being sent, I presume, to inform us of his reason for postponement. I think that it would be wiser to express no opinion on the general position until we are informed of the contents of the despatch; but I may assure you that the Government of Bombay is as convinced as ever of the urgent necessity of further irrigation which will increase the agricultural development of the land and add much to the trade of your port.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

I share with you to the full your feelings of deep regret at the widespread distress which has been caused at the heavy losses which have been sustained owing to the failure of some of the swadeshi banking institutions in Bombay and other parts of the Presidency and to the temporary set-back to your prosperity which, I fear, may be the result of this grave financial disturbance. The Government, let me assure you, are fully alive to the necessity of, as far as it is possible, ensuring the sound management and proper auditing of all such institutions, and will take steps to secure this end after giving full consideration to the opinions of all the principal financial and commercial corporations in the presidency. It is our duty to reassure the public mind and to encourage the progress of swadeshi enterprise on well-managed and business lines. But Government can do little without the support of individuals, and in the future I hope that all gentlemen who undertake the duties of directors of companies will look upon their position as one of the highest trust and responsibility and act with a full determination to manage their undertaking on sound, honest and businesslike lines.

I am unable to give you any information with regard to the through broad-gauge to Delhi, but we have received a communi*cation from the Railway Board as to the conversion to broad-gauge of the section of* Kuchaman Road to Hyderabad, in which they have asked for our views on the matter. We have not replied to the Railway Board, as we are awaiting the receipt of *certain information we have asked for from* the Railway Administrations concerned.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

I am afraid that at present a direct broad-gauge route between Bombay and Karachi does not appear likely to be under*taken in the near future.* You are probably aware that in the year 1908, the Government of India and the Secretary of State decided that it was unnecessary to press for *a line through the Cutch territory. Since* then a detailed survey has been made from *Viramgam via Radhunpur, Suigam and* Nagar Parkar to Badin, but the project re*port showed that there was no likelihood* of this line as a through route proving commercially remunerative, and the Government nas been informed by the Railway Board that the carrying out of the entire Bombay-*Sind connection in the broad-gauge was not* likely to be undertaken at an early date, *but at the same time that there was a pos*sibility that the paying sections at each end *might be constructed in the near future.* My Government has, therefore, in view of *the admittedly unremunerative character* of the direct connection been unable to approach the Government of India at present with proposals for the construction of the whole line.

*Let me, however, inform you that the Gov*ernment is fully alive to the great import*ance of railway development in the Presi*dency and will encourage sound schemes *which will give facilities to the farmers for* the marketing of their produce and increase *the general trade to our ports. You will not,* I am sure, expect me as President of the Legislative Council to discuss with you your criticisms of our action with regard to the amendment to your Port Trust Act. But I agree that for the present the fairest arrangement is that the selection of the re*presentative of the Indian mercantile com*munity should be by official nomination *until that community is represented by one* thoroughly representative body to whom *Government may be able to hand over the* responsibility of making the selection.

OPERATION OF PRESIDENCY TOWN INSOLVENCY ACT.

With regard to the mail contract to which you refer, I have already said all I can on this matter and can only repeat to you what I have said to others, that in giving our views to the Government of India, we have fully realised that it is the requirements of the whole Presidency and the whole of India which must be considered, and we trust that our suggestions may receive favourable consideration.

I note that you propose to make certain representations to the Government for extending the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act to your town in lieu of the Provincial Act. We assuring you that your application, when received, shall receive our careful consideration, I think it is fair to you to say that your growing commercial prosperity seems *prima facie* to entitle you to the same treatment with Bombay, with regard to insolvency proceedings. As you are probably aware, the change you require will necessitate action on the part of the Government of India, who will be addressed if we find your case sufficiently strong to send forward for their approval.

Most cordially I hope that I may be able to visit you again during my term of office amongst you. The friendly greetings I have received on all hands have touched me deeply, and you may rely on my co-operation and assistance in all sound schemes which you may put forward to help on this city to her ultimate destiny—that of being one of the greatest commercial centres of the whole Indian Empire.

SIND MAHOMEDANS' ADDRESS.

The Sind Mahomedans' Association, in their address, stated that for various reasons their community were backward in education, but they were making strenuous efforts to recover lost ground. They urged their claims for a larger share in Government service. The Association averred that the passing of the Mahomedan Educational Cess Bill, which represented the wishes of the community, would uplift the community more than any other measure. An appeal was made for a substantial sum for the education of the Sind Mahomedans and that responsible Mahomedan opinion should be consulted before the disbursement of this sum. The Association hoped the Sukkur Barrage scheme would be fully reconsidered with the needful modifications. Permission was asked for the extension of land settlement terms from 10 to 30 years, also that at least two non-official zemindar assessors should help settlement officers in the revision of terms. The Association complained about the rules for the remission of land rent, which they said were unjust to the zemindars, and suggested the appointment of a special officer for remission work and the alteration of existing rules, so that the zemindars might derive a real benefit from them. The Association invited the attention of the Governor to the paucity of their representatives on most of the Municipalities in Sind, and desired either the modification of the election rule on separate representation.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

The Governor, in reply said:—

I am glad to have so early an opportunity in my life amongst you of learning the chief interests and requirements of the people you represent. Let me assure you at once that the Province of Sind though far from the seat of Government in the Presidency, shall always receive the same attention and care from Government as all other parts for our ideal is to secure the progress and prosperity of all and every portion of the country under our administration.

I need hardly tell you that I am delighted to learn of the steady improvement in education of your community and that the output of qualified students is increasing. Government will warmly support all efforts to encourage your educational efficiency, and provided their qualifications justify their selection are anxious to deal absolutely fairly between all the different communities in the matter of employment under Government service.

I regret that I am unable to hold out any *hope at present of Government support* to the Mahomedan Cess Bill which you desire to see carried into law. At present *there seems a complete absence of unani*mity on the part of Mahomedan landholders as to the expediency of the Bill, and I would further point out that, owing to the liberal policy of the Government of *India with regard to education, so far from* there being insufficient money to spend on *Mahomedan education,* the difficulty is to spend all the money available and this fact is a strong argument against the necessity of this bill. Let me add that at the desire of the Government of India we have appointed a Committee to inquire into the question of Mahomedan education through*out the Presidency. When received this* report shall be forwarded to the Com*missioner for his consideration, in reference* to its applicability to Sind, and any *scheme or suggestion that your Association* may put forward for the development of your educational requirements will be cor*dially welcomed by him and the Govern*ment.

REVISION OF LAND SETTLEMENT.

"The question of altering the term for the *land settlement from 10 to 30 years is no* new one, and I am bound to say that the *answers to the same request, which Govern*ment have given in the past, seem convinc*ing in their fairness and equity. It is, I* believe, a fact that at the present time it *seldom happens that a revision settlement* comes into force at the end of 10 years. It *is quite possible it might indeed be de*sirable, that when conditions as to irrigation in Sind become more settled the settlement periods might be extended, but it must, I am sure, be clear to you that it *is not just that the State which is spending* large sums annually on irrigation in order *to improve the cultivable condition of your* province should be deprived for a lengthened period of that additional revenue which it can legitimately claim in return for this outlay. With regard to your suggestion *that the settlement officer should have two* more non-official assessors to help him in *matters of assessment, I have had careful* enquiries made into this question and have come to the conclusion that the greatest care is taken to secure all the information necessary to obtain an absolutely just and fair assessment. I am sure that if you have any particular reasons for the alteration in the present system the Commissioner will be prepared to listen to your representations with all consideration.

With regard to your suggestion that the rules for the remission of land rent should be overhauled, I would remind you of a Government Resolution passed in the year 1909 which was issued with the object of remedying the difficulty you complain of. I understand that in pursuance of this resolution the Commissioner has this year appointed a special mukhtyarkar to assist in disposing of the kharif remission application of the Badin Taluka in the Hyderabad District and am further informed that the Commissioner has no reason to believe that the remission rules work severally in the case of lift lands has never received any adverse representation on the subject. If, however, you have any specific cases of hardship to lay before him you can, I know, rely on their being justly and sympathetically considered.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

I am fully alive to the fact that your community being in a minority in the towns you do not frequently secure the election of your representatives on the Councils. I should be very glad to receive from your Association suggestions for so altering the electoral balance as to redress this difficulty in any particular case in which such representation is disproportionately small. The idea of communal representation presents many attractions, but is beset with so many difficulties that Government could not accept suggestions on those lines. The whole matter of the fair representation of the various communities on city Municipal councils is at this moment being carefully considered by Government, and I trust we may arrive at some satisfactory solution of what is a very difficult problem to solve.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' ADDRESS.

OCTROI REFUNDS.

The Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi, presented an address to the Governor. They stated that they had over two hundred members with the franchise of electing two representatives to the local Municipal Board. Being a representative body, they consider it essential to have the right to nominate at least two representatives to the Karachi Port Trust Board. They urge the claim of Karachi to be one of the ports of call for the English mail. With regard to the present system of octroi refunds—minus a ten per cent drawback—the Association hoped that Government would adopt a plan of terminal charges as heretofore.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

In reply His Excellency Said:—"I thank you sincerely, on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself, for your cordial welcome to us this morning, and heartily agree with you that such visits should be productive of mutual benefit both to myself, and, I trust, to the citizens of the important city of Karachi and the Province of Sind. It is of the highest importance that I should become acquainted with you, gentlemen, who represent so influential an interest in this town and learn from you at first hand what are the chief matters which at the moment most interest and concern your Association. I am very glad to learn that you appreciate the privilege conferred on your Association last year by the Commissioner in nominating two representatives on the Municipal Board, but I note that you wish for further privileges with regard to representation on the Karachi Port Trust. The Government fully recognise that the Indian merchants of Karachi ought to be represented on the Karachi Port Trust and provision has been made for this in the Bill which is now under consideration, in my Legislative Council. No doubt, when your Association has joined *with itself other similar bodies in Karachi,* and has become beyond question fully *representative of the Indian merchants in* this city, the privilege of electing such a *representative will be extended to you. But* for the present my Government are of *opinion that the representation will best be* secured by the Commissioner nominating an Indian merchant, and I am sure, in doing so he will pay due attention to the claims of your Association. At the same time I trust you will feel that it has been a satisfaction to yourselves, as it has been to me, to learn *your clearly expressed views on what I* realise to be a matter of deep concern to *your Association.*

SCHEME FOR TERMINAL CHARGES.

You will have already heard my expression of views on the question of the future of the mail service to this country, and you may rest assured that we have gone fully *into all the facts of the case before sending* our report to the Government of India. I *am much interested in learning of your wish* to introduce a scheme for terminal charges *in your city in lieu of the present octroi* system, and you may rely on my careful consideration of this important question which has such an influence on the prosperity of your town. The Government are now waiting for some facts and figures from your Commissioner before coming to any final decision, but you may rely on our endeavouring to decide in a manner which will be of the greatest advantage to all concerned. Harmonious co-operation and unity of action among those responsible for the success of any enterprise are most necessary attributes in order to bring any undertaking to a successful issue, and I rejoice to learn that your Association endeavour to secure such harmony in all you do. For myself, our first meeting to-day has been of the greatest interest, for I have learnt much which will give me matter for enquiry and consideration in my efforts to secure the prosperity of your city in the future. Most heartily do I wish your Association all success and trust that its efforts may always be directed to the attainment of increased prosperity and welfare for the Province of Sind.

ARRIVAL AT LARKANA.

DUCK SHOOTING ON THE CHANGRO.

(Associated Press.)

LARKANA, Feb. 1.

The Governor and party arrived here at 8-30 this morning and drove out in motors and carriages to the camp at Ber, sixteen miles away.

His Excellency is shooting duck on the Chaugro to-day and will not return to Larkana till Monday evening. The train journey from Karachi was most enjoyable and free from the dust nuisance.

On Monday Their Excellencies are giving a dinner party to which the principal officials are invited. Tuesday is a big day for Larkana when a Durbar will be held at which His Excellency will present the Sanads and badges of titles conferred on the recipients by the Viceroy. His Excellency's address to the Durbar will be translated into Sindhi by Mr. Smyth, Assistant Commissioner, Sind. Prior to the Durbar Lord Willingdon will receive visitors while Lady Willingdon will visit the Baker Hospital.

In the evening His Excellency embarks on board the steamer s. s. Jhelum at Akil and will spend Wednesday on the Indus and in partridge shooting.

ASSAULT ON A PLEADER.

APOLOGY TENDERED AND CASE WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The case brought by Mr. Kamala Kant Varma, a well-known pleader of Ghazipur, in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Ghazipur claiming Rs. 5,000 as damages against Mr. Donaldson, Assistant Engineer B. N. W. Railway, for alleged assault at the railway station has just been amicably settled and case withdrawn, Mr. Donaldson having through his counsel, Mr. Hamilton tendered an apology to the plaintiff.

EXPENSES ON NEW DELHI.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At the annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Mr. J. C. Shorrock will move and Mr. Norman McLeod will second a resolution protesting "against the excessive outlay of public funds on a new capital city at Delhi, seeing that great expenditure must be incurred during the next few years in furtherance of the industrial, commercial, and railway developments of India"

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47, Hornby Row.

J. S. PATEL, 161, Chuckla Street.

UNSAFE FRONTIER ROAD.

TRAVELLERS TO JOURNEY WITH CARAVANS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

According to the Frontier correspondent of the "Pioneer" the Kabul-Dakka Road has become so unsafe owing to robber-bands that orders have been issued for travellers to journey with big caravans, which are able to protect themselves. The sections of roads which are most dangerous are those east of Jellalabad. Persons who disregard the warning thus given will not be entitled to any compensation if their goods are looted.

The military road from Jellalabad to Badakshan by way of the Kunar Valley and Kafiristan has fallen into disrepair in the last few years. The Amir has directed that it should be put in proper order and a company of Sappers has been told off for the work. Local labour also will doubtless be employed.

ASSAULT ON TEA PLANTER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The "Statesman" publishes detailed account of the recent attempt upon Mr. Higgins' life on a tea garden near Chittagong. The man arrested by Mr. Higgins' son has now made a confession to the effect that the information had been given to the dacoits by a servant of Mr. Higgins who had been with him for twenty-two years, that is to say, since he was a boy, that he had told them that there was a great deal of money in the safe, that it was easy to enter the bungalow, that the dogs had been tied up because poison had been put out for a leopard, that Mr. Higgins kept the key of the safe in a particular pocket. Thirteen men had entered the bungalow their plan being to murder Mr. Higgins and his son in their beds, to get the keys of the safe from Mr. Higgins pocket, to destroy the two dogs which are always chained to the safe and to get away with the money.

DACOITY AT LAHORE.

WHOLESALE ARREST AFTER FIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

A gang of dacoits has been arrested within the city walls of Lahore. Acting on a private information, the police, as a matter of precaution, had posted extra constables in six different places in the city. The dacoits numbering seven armed with "gandasas," (axes) iron bars and lathies came by the Seranwal gate and entered the house of Chaudhri Mahomed Ismail, a wealthy rice merchant in the Khizri Mohala, by making a hole in the wall. On an alarm being raised by the owner of the house, the police-guard specially appointed in that quarter came at once to the place and after a brief fight arrested the dacoits. One of them is an old convict who had already undergone several years' imprisonment. Further investigations are proceeding.

MARINE COURT'S FINDING.

CAPTAIN TOOK JUSTIFIABLE RISKS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

In connection with the recent grounding of the s.s. Tullochmoor off the Baragua Lightship, the District Magistrate has held an enquiry in conjunction with two assessors. The Court's opinion is to the effect that Captain Williams of the Tullochmoor had not taken an unsafe course and he took justifiable risks so long as the light vessel was in sight, though it would have been better had he steered a wider course.

The Court did not consider that the certificates of either the captain or the chief officer should be dealt with.

MOTOR COLLISION.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MILITARY OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Captain A. G. Murray, Military Accounts Department, is in hospital with a fractured skull and other injuries from a fall off a motor-cycle in Park-street, having, it is supposed, collided with a motor-car which did not wait to see what damage had been done and has not yet been identified.

CALCUTTA ANARCHIST OUTRAGE.

VERDICT AT THE INQUEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At the inquest on Niprenda Nath Ghose, the Police Inspector, who was shot at and killed while alighting from a tramcar in Calcutta, and on the Bengali lad Anunto Lall, who also received a fatal bullet wound, on the night of January 19, the jury returned two verdicts to the effect that death was due in each case to gunshot wounds inflicted by one Nirmal Kanto Roy under such circumstances that the act of the said Nirmal Kanto Roy amounted to murder.

Nirmal Kanto Roy who was present at the inquiry was removed in the custody of the police.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN BENGAL.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At the annual conference of the Bengal Co-operative Credit Societies, to-day, the Governor in the course of his speech said: "What you want is an agency to bring together the financing of agriculture and the financing of commerce and industry. I agree with you in thinking that this agency should be built upon a co-operative basis, but at the same time you must have the bankers and business men of this city to support the scheme. I believe that a bridge between the financing of agriculture and the financing of commerce and industries would be greatly to the benefit of the country at large.

MADRAS COTTON MILLS.

HALF-YEARLY REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The report of the directors of the Carnatic Mill Company, Limited, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1913, says that Indian cotton has been steady. Purchasers of manufactured goods have pursued the policy of hand to mouth purchases on a small scale throughout the past six months.

The report of the directors of the Buckingham Mill Company, Limited, says that Indian cotton remained fairly steady during the past half-year Sales have been individually for smaller quantities than usual indicating caution on the part of buyers.

EGYPTIAN PRINCE'S BAG.

BIG GAME IN MYSORE FORESTS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 31.

Prince Yusuff Kamal Pasha, of the Khedive's family, who has been shooting for a week in Mysore forests as the guest of H. H. the Yuvaraj, has obtained an exceptionally good "bag" under the guidance of Mr. C. Theobald, namely, two rogue elephants, three bull bison, a panther, and a wild boar, to say nothing of smaller game.

CIVIL SERVICE BALL AT LUCKNOW.

A BIG ATTENDANCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

The Annual Civil Service ball last night, was a very brilliant affair. Nearly 900 people were present including the whole of society in these provinces. The music was supplied by the band of the Royal Fusiliers.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE APPOINTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

Colonel Hehir, Assistant Director Poona Division, will act as Deputy Director of Medical Services in India when Colonel Hendley proceeds on leave.

CAPTAIN BUTLER'S MURDERER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

Regarding the murder of Captain H. Butler, of the Waziristan Militia, the "Pioneer" understands that the name of the murderer is Bittanni, and that he admits the crime.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

HASSAN BROTHERS' EXAMINATION.

UNSUCCESSFUL BUSINESS EXPERIMENTS.

The adjourned hearing of the Credit Bank Case on Saturday, completed the examination of Hassanally Mahomedbhoy, one of the Hassan Brothers. Mr. Velinkar reserved his cross-examination as the magistrate had decided to commit the case to the Sessions. The examination of Ahmed Mahomed, as far as it proceeded, elicited a series of business failures. The examination will be continued to-morrow.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., charged Jaffer Josub, lately Manager of the Credit Bank of India (in liquidation)with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 52,330-5-3, between 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, and Rs. 16,000 on the 1st September, 1913.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Sullivan, appeared for the Crown, the accused was defended by Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, barristers-at-law, who were instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta, of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta.

The examination of Hassanally Mahomedbhoy, one of the Hassan Brothers, was continued by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor. He said that the two pass books placed in his hands were correct copies of the account of Messrs. Hassan Brothers at the Bank. On the 5th March, 1913, he found their account debited with a sum of Rs. 23,815, and that sum credited to Rustam Cama. He knew that a cheque for that amount was signed by his brother, but neither he nor his brother had anything to do with Cama. His brother gave the cheque to Jaffer. On the 27th January, 1913, there were cheques for Rs. 15,340, and Rs. 200 drawn by his brother, but he did not know what they were for. They were both endorsed by Jaffer, and the latter found the endorsement at the back was evidently paid to his brother. They were paid a hundred rupees each month by Jaffer in cash regularly. The sums were generally paid to his brother, but when paid to him he received them in cash from Jaffer himself. He did not think he ever paid in these sums to his account in the Bank. He usually used them for household expenses. The cheque on the 1st March drawn by his brother was not paid over the counter, but by transfer. Rustam K. R. Cama had an account at the Bank. The cheque was not initialled by Jaffer. He had 19,500 shares, of which he sold about a thousand, and still had 11,000 in his name. He sold 5,000 to Karmali Jusub, Jaffer's broher, and 2,00 to Jaffer Pardan, a Kojah.

Further examined he said that promissory notes were printed forms which used to be kept at the Bank, and he signed these whenever necessary. When hundis were required they had to be purchased. His father was about this time employed at the Bombay Weaving Company in Apollo Street, and when it was necessary to obtain his father's signature, blank promissory notes would be sent to his father by a sepoy, and he would sign them in their blank form. When his father went to the Devani Mills in the Punjab before he left he signed several blank forms. He was away from May to December, 1912. Noor Mahomed was the Agent of the Bombay Weaving Company.

HASSANALLY'S DUTIES AT THE BANK.

In the share transactions he had sometimes to see the brokers. As many as 15 would sometimes come at the same time to see Jaffer, but as Jaffer would only admit one at a time into his room, the others had to wait outside. But when any of these men, who had received orders to execute, could not gain admission to Jaffers' room, they would come to him. When there were great fluctations in the prices, many of them would come together, and not being able to gain admission to Jaffer's room, he would take their message to Jaffer, whose instructions, when there were any, he would carry to the brokers waiting outside.

On June 28th there was a cheque for Rs. 582 drawn by his brother in favour of "self," and payment appeared to have been made. He did not know what it was for. There was also a cheque for Rs. 16,000, dated 1st September, 1913, drawn by his brother payable to "self," which was passed by Jaffer and paid. "Pay" was written across it by the sub-accountant, Govind. He did not know what the cheque was for at the time, but he heard subsequently.

The Public Prosecutor: How was it that your brother seems to have signed all the cheques?

Witness: He was most of the time with Jaffer.

Continuing witness said that his work was nothing in particular but when his brother was out he would stay with Jaffer. He usually sat upstairs and checked the brokers' account. They had an account with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in the name of Hassan Brothers.

He produced a copy of the account the Hassan Brothers had with the Chartered Bank of India. In the beginning it was their private account, but afterwards it was utilised for giving cheques to Weld and Co. for cotton transactions. The witness further said that a cheque dated 17th January, 1913, for Rs. 4,000 was drawn on the Credit Bank, and on the same day cash was paid into the Chartered Bank. This cheque was signed by the witness. He had before this an account at the National Bank. A few cheques were drawn in favour of bookmakers. He had not sufficient balance with this Bank to meet his cheques, and he was therefore told to close the account which he did. He had nothing to do with racing. Noor Mahomed had four or five horses, which were kept in witness's brother's name. The accused had nothing to do with them.

Mr. Velinkar reserved cross-examination in view of His Worship's decision to commit the case.

AHMED MAHOMED'S EVIDENCE.

Ahmed Mahomed, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was a brother of Hassan Ali and carried on business as Hassan Brothers. He was 22 years old now. He started business in 1908 with his brother in the name of Hassan Brother. It was manganese and graphite business. Their mother borrowed Rs. 15,000 on her ornaments and lent the sums to them to start the business with. They bought some land at Vengurla and Malwan for Rs. 4,000. This land was still theirs and the title deed was with the Credit Bank, to which the land had been mortgaged. The mining operations were a failure and he then joined the Credit Bank. He held different positions. His salary was Rs. 40 for one month, and it was then increased to Rs. 60. He stopped with the Bank till February 1911.

In November he went from the Head Office to the Mandvi Branch, as the accountant and head of it. He had to take the accused's sanction by telephone to transact business as he had no power to do it himself. Rahim was a director of the Bank when the witness joined the staff. In May 1911, he and his brother started a cinematograph at Tardeo on Rs. 7,000 borrowed from the Credit Bank. No security was given at that time but his brother had previous to this deposited his jewellery with the Bank. This money was borrowed on hundies and an account opened in the name of the Britannia Cinematograph Co. This cinematograph proved a failure, and it ran only for two months. The rent for the first month was Rs. 1,800, and Rs. 1,200 next month. They had very few spectators. They had also to incur advertisement and film expenses. The Rs. 7,000 had never been repaid. The jewellery he had mentioned was that of his brother's wife. In July 1911, he and his brother began to work for Jaffer and Noor Mahomed to deal in shares Instructions were given some times by Jaffer and at others by Noor Mahomed. There was, however, only one set of books and that was written by the witness.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

HEBREW AND ARAB LITERATURE.

SIR C. LYALL'S VIEWS.

Sir Charles Lyall read a very interesting and valuable paper at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on "Old Arabian Poetry and the Hebrew Literature of the Old Testament." Sir Mortimer Durand presided. The purpose of Sir Charles Lyall's paper was to point out the similarity that exists between the Hebrew poetry of the eighth century before Christ and Arabian poetry of the fifth century of the present era.

The poetry written by the Hebrews, the lecturer pointed out, differed in form and metre, owing to linguistic changes, from that of their cousins, the Arabs, but in imageory and language it was very similar, although a gap of thirteen centuries separated the two periods to which he referred Sir Charles quoted extracts from the Song of Deborah, and from David's lament for Saul and Jonathan, and compared them with extracts from Arabian poetry of the fifth century, to show that the substance and method of expression in both were in many respects almost identical. Although no Arabic poems of an earlier date had survived, chiefly because the literature of the Arabs was not written, but was handed down by oral tradition, the regularity of their style, the construction and the character of the workmanship showed that even then they were the product of a long period of development. The Arabs, living in comparative isolation and adhering to primitive habits and mode of life, had preserved a form of poetical expression which had existed among their Semitic kinsmen thirteen centuries before.

With the rise of Islam, nearly 1,300 years ago, the Arab had a chance of developing. The first two Caliphs succeeded in directing the whole force of the race into a great career of exterior conquest, which changed the course of history over half of Asia, the greater part of Africa, and of Southern Europe. But within a century and a half the Arab Empire, outside Arabia came to an end, and those who remained behind after the great emigration had continued to the present day to live after the fashion of their forefathers, and their literature and social structure remained unchanged. The probable reason why no Arab poetry of an earlier date than the beginning of the Islamic period had come down to the present time was that the poems died out with the human memories in which they were preserved. But the poems that had survived were of the same character and covered much the same field of subjects as those dealt with by the Hebrew poets eight centuries before Christ.

Dr. Gaster and Dr. Hirschfeld discussed the paper, and pointed out the great service which it rendered to the study and interpretation of Hebrew and Arab literature.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE DESIRE FOR AMITY.

AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH.

Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador, presided at a festival dinner held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Jan. 13, in aid of the funds of the German Mission to the Seamen and Sailor's Home, South Shields, and in the course of his remarks expressed the opinion that the good relations that had so long existed between Great Britain and Germany would, with the help of a fuller mutual understanding and a still better realisation of the possibilities of peaceful development, always be maintained, says the "Daily Telegraph." The company included the Earl of Durham, Lord Allendale, the Rev. Dr. Harms (president of the mission), the Lord Mayor of Newcastle and Sir Thomas Oliver.

The German Ambassador proposed the toast of the King. "His Majesty," he said "has at all times manifested the most sincere sympathy and interest in every undertaking of a philanthropic nature, and has not limited his endeavours for the diminution of human suffering to any particular profession or trade or standard of life. Seamen, we know, are particularly dear to the sailor, and I feel sure I may say that his Majesty will fully appreciate our undertakings." (Cheers.)

Proposing "His Majesty the Emperor," his Serene Highness said: "I need not remind you how keen a sailor his Majesty is. His Majesty's liking for the sea amounts almost to a passion; hence his great understanding of everything that appertains to it. For sailors and ships there is always a warm corner in his Majesty's heart, while his penetrating and all-embracing mind enables him to see the well-nigh limitless possibilities of benefiting the people of the world by means of ocean communication. He recognises that the sea does not divide, but unites, and that in the perfecting of the means for exchanging the products of their labours lies the most promising hope for the future happiness of the masses of the peoples. It will surprise no one, therefore, to learn that his Majesty came readily forward in support of the South Shields Mission and Sailors Home, and that it was not a little owing to his Majesty's gracious and generous support that our new home was built."

The Earl of Durham, who proposed the health of the German Ambassador, observed that he was not there to suggest limitations to foreign Powers. He was content if he knew that his own country was strong enough and sufficiently well prepared to uphold its rights, and to fulfill its obligations and we were, he hoped, broadminded enough to concede that other nations might entertain similar sentiments with regard to managing their own affairs. It was in that spirit that he ventured to welcome Prince Lichnowsky. The English and the Germans were both great commercial nations, and were equally resolved to maintain and protect their merchant fleets, and to encourage national enterprise. Both nations were justly proud of their mercantile marine, and both nations should and did look after them.

TWO POWERFUL NATIONS.

Prince Lichnowsky, acknowledging the toast, said he highly appreciated the honour they had done him in responding so numerously to his invitation to attend the dinner. "It is not from a sense of personal vanity that I take pride in enumerating these marks of goodwill," he added; "I am aware that they are not paid to me personally but I have the deeper satisfaction of knowing that your kind words and welcome are extended to me as the representative of the Sovereign of a great and friendly nation, with which you desire to live in peace and amity with you (Cheers.) My desire has always been to follow in the footsteps of my predecessors, and to cultivate the friendly spirit which has enabled our two powerful nations to look back over centuries of peace and sympathetic aspiration, feeling aware that, with the help of a fuller mutual understanding and a still better realisation of the possibilities of peaceful development, these good relations will always be maintained." (Loud cheers.)

Prince Lichnowsky afterwards made an appeal on behalf of the German Mission to Seamen, and remarked that of the German sailors received in the home he was informed that the greater number were employed in British ships. Amongst those who had graciously contributed towards founding the new home opened recently were the Emperor, most of the reigning princes of Germany, and many English ship-owners and merchants. The home cost £9,500, and a debt of £2,600 remained. "I feel it is my privilege," his Serene Highness concluded, "to bring Britons and Germans into one of those fraternal rivalries in which as in many of the fields of science, whichever surpasses the other the result is always the same—humanity benefits."

According to the mail papers, M. Vedrines still intends to proceed with his original plan to fly round the globe. Whether he will come to India is problematical, as to do so he will have to accomplish a journey from Cairo to Bombay or Karachi which bristles with difficulties, the general condition of the country over which he would have to pass providing practically unsurmountable barriers against his progress.

The following has been issued as a "Gazette Extraordinary" by the U. P. Government:—"The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh having seen a copy of a pamphlet entitled 'Shevkat Pasha's Martyrdom, recently received in India from Japan, considers that it contains passages which have a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India: he therefore declares the said leaflet forfeited to His Majesty in accordance with the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910."

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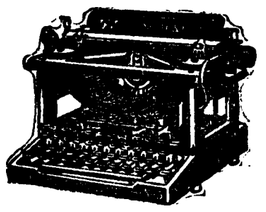

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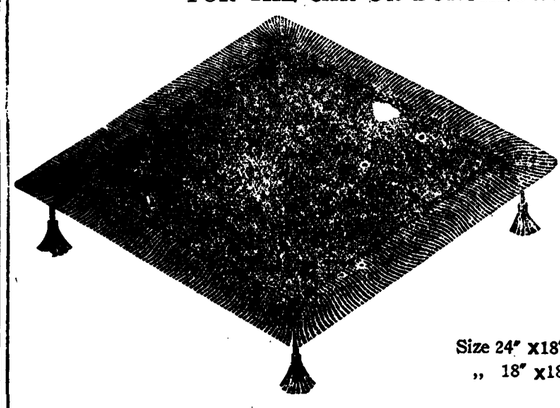

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPLICATION TO TRANSFER INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

ECHO OF AKHBAR-E-SOUDAGAR PRESS LITIGATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RE: M. M. DUBASH.

In the matter of petition No. 54 of 1913, under the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, wherein M. M. Dubash of Bandra is the applicant.

Pirojbai widow of C. B. Golwala is the petitioner.

This matter was mentioned as an urgent motion before his Lordship on Saturday morning by Mr. Kanga, who applied on behalf of the petitioner for the transfer of the insolvency case from the Thana Court to the High Court at Bombay and for interim stay of proceedings in the Thana Court.

The insolvent, Maneksha Munchersha Dubash, had obtained, the petitioner alleges, two sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively, from her under false pretences, promising to deposit the amounts at a good rate of interest with substantial merchants. The petitioner, in reliance on him, sold Government Papers she had and paid the sale proceeds to him in exchange for his promissory notes. The petitioner came subsequently to know that the monies were not deposited at all, but were used by him for some litigation he had in regard to the Akhbar-e-Soudagar Press. Though the insolvent had succeeded in the litigation and recovered all his costs, still he had not paid anything to the petitioner.

The petitioner thereupon filed a suit against the insolvent to recover her monies and obtained a decree against him for Rs. 3,153 and costs, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The insolvent, with a view to defraud and to annoy and harass her, had filed a petition in insolvency in the Thana Court, the hearing of which was fixed for the 7th February 1914.

TO AVOID PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

The petition had, the petitioner alleged, been deliberately filed by the insolvent in the Thana Court with the object of avoiding public examination and putting obstacles in the way of the petitioner, who, being a poor widow, would not be able to effectively oppose his insolvency in the Thana Court The insolvent was employed and worked personally for gain in Bombay, though he resided at Bandra, and the debt had been contracted in Bombay. There were other circumstances which rendered it necessary to have a searching examination of the insolvent and his dealings and conduct. The petitioner, therefore, asked for the case to be tried in Bombay.

After hearing counsel who cited section 27 of the Civil Procedure Code and section 47 of the Prov. Ins. Act., his Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the insolvency proceedings should not be transferred from Thana to the High Court at Bombay and, restrained the insolvent from taking further proceedings in the Thana Court.

Solicitors for the petitioner: Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

VASSONJI SOJPAL AND ANOTHER v. TRICUMJI TOKERSEY AND ANOTHER.

This was an urgent motion made after notice before his Lordship on Saturday for a rule calling upon the second defendant to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court.

It was stated in the affidavit of Devidas Narayan Dange, who was managing the properties on behalf of the plaintiffs at Kajgaon, that the plaintiffs had filed this suit for accounts and ascertainment of the amount due to them under an indenture of mortgage, dated 6th July, 1907. The second defendant, Taniram, was one of the creditors of Tokersy Arsun and had obtained a decree against the first defendant, and, in execution of the decree, had attached the properties comprised in the mortgage. On 21st July, 1913, the Court had appointed the plaintiffs joint receivers of the mortgaged properties. The plaintiffs' attorneys then wrote to the second defendant's attorneys to bring the fact of the appointment of the receivers to the notice of the Dhulia Court and not to proceed with the sale of the fields of which the plaintiffs were appointed receivers. The second defendant, however, took no notice and proceeded with the sale proceedings through the Dhulia Court. The second defendant got two of the properties, in possession of the receivers, sold through the District Court at Dhulia and himself became the purchaser thereof.

POSSESSION FORCIBLY TAKEN.

On the 29th last, the second defendant, accompanied by a bailiff and several other persons, forcibly took possession of two of the fields comprised in the mortgage. The attention of the second defendant and the bailiff was drawn to the order made by the High Court, but the second defendant took no notice of it, and thereafter began ploughing the fields in gross contempt of the order made.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs and applied for a rule on the above grounds.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the second defendant to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of the Court's order.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs.—Captain and Vaidya.

MR. ROBERTS AWARDED DAMAGES.

DECREE FOR RS 8,673 AND COSTS.

A LESSON TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At the Bombay High Court, on Saturday Mr. Justice Davar concluded the hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Bertram Richard Roberts against the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, claiming Rs. 30,000 as damages for injuries sustained on account of the defendants' alleged negligence. The facts of the case were fully reported in Saturday's "Chronicle."

Major Evans' evidence was continued and he was cross-examined by the Advocate-General. At the conclusion of his evidence, the Advocate-General stated to the Court, that his Lordship had heard the most about the injuries from the plaintiff's point of view and he was prepared at that stage to leave the question of the *quantum* of damages to his Lordship.

Mr. Jardine agreed to the question being left to his Lordship, but said that the plaintiff wished to state certain facts to the Court.

On his Lordship expressing a desire to hear what the plaintiff wished to say, the plaintiff told the Court that he intended to proceed to England shortly as the doctor had advised him to take rest and have a change of work.

His Lordship: What are the actual inconveniences which you suffer from at present?

The plaintiff: Any little exertion, my lord, results in my being laid up for a day or two. I am unable to attend to work and am not at ease till I am lying down.

The Advocate-General then addressed the Court on the question of the amount to be awarded as damages. He said that much of the plaintiff's present trouble was mental and he would feel much better when the suit was over. There had been no injury to the spine and Major Evans had said that he would be all right within a year. The actual medical and other expenses incurred by him and the loss of salary came to Rs. 1,573. He would say that Rs. 500 for past pain and suffering and Rs. 2,000 for future disabilities would be a reasonable amount of compensation.

Mr. Jardine submitted that his Lordship should take into consideration the plaintiff's claim as an honest one and there had been no suggestion to the contrary. The defendants were responsible for keeping the plaintiff in bed for a month. Then he had to go to Khandalla, where also he required assistance. For one year he had been suffering pain and had struggled on with his job. He was unable to take exercise. As to the future it would be a year before he would be alright and he would have to take medical advice from time to time.

WAKING UP THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

His Lordship in delivering judgment, made a brief reference to the attitude of the Advocate-General. Whatever might have been the former attitude of the defendants towards the plaintiff, observed His Lordship, the plaintiff had no reason to complain of the treatment given him since the hearing of the suit. Immediately after the evidence of the plaintiff was concluded, the Advocate-General admitted liability on behalf of his clients, with the result that there had been a great saving of public time. His Lordship hoped that this case would wake up the defendants into keeping more watchful men to guard their trenches. Another feature of the hearing, his Lordship wished to mention, was the evidence of Major Evans. He had, both at the bar and on the bench, heard many expert medical witnesses and it had struck him as remarkable that Major Evans far from being a partisan witness or exaggerating facts, had been scrupulously careful and extremely cautious in his evidence. He had candidly told the Court that he had started by viewing the plaintiff's statements as to the symptoms he was suffering from with suspicion as the plaintiff was claiming compensation. His Lordship had been impressed by the evidence of both Major Evans and the plaintiff. He was led to conclude from Major Evens' evidence that the injuries suffered by the plaintiff were very serious though the spine was not injured. He had carefully watched the plaintiff for three days and he did not look like a man shamming. On the other hand, he seemed a young man anxious to get into work. He had been seriously crippled. His Lordship said that only those who had suffered from similar troubles could realize the inconveniences, discomforts and consequences of accidents of that kind. There was no doubt that the plaintiff had suffered considerable pain. His Lordship did not believe that the plaintiff was a man who would imagine symptoms. He rather looked a man who would work and be active. His Lordship said that it would not be fair to the defendants to award exemplary damages because the defendants were a public corporation. On the other hand the damages awarded ought to be sufficient to compensate the plaintiff not only for past suffering and expenses, but also for future suffering and expenses. His Lordship felt that he would not be erring on the side of liberality if he awarded Rs. 4,500 for past suffering, Rs. 1,573, for past medical expenses, Rs. 2,000 for future suffering and medical expenses, and Rs. 600 for locomotion charges for two years? His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 8,673 and costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Unwalla, Perozeshaw and Papa.

Attorneys for the defendants: Crawford, Brown and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 2ND FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

28-13-224-12—Payne & Co Messrs. R D Cooper & Co a firm v. Framji Pallonji Talati Shroff W & D.

58-13-1336-12—Mulji and Th. Bachoo Harkisondas v. Nagindas Bhagwandas Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reis & ors v. Messrs W L Patinge & Co. a firm & anr. In Person Wadia G & Co.

79-12—Malvi H M & R Brijraj Buleodas & ors. v. Birdichand Prethiviraj & anr. Payne & Co.

186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas and anr., Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.

433-13—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez.

929-13—Sabins & G Merwanji Jehangir Patel v. Sulleman Hoosain Soudgar & anr. Deph. F & D Amind & D Purmanand Part Heard 2-12-13.

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor & ors Manicklal & Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab 3 ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Darnwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almedia Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

100-13—Payne & Co. Bai Monghialias Ladhi widow v. Lakhmidas Gokaldas Tyabji D & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

698-09—Unwalla P & P Gangabai widow v. Luxmon Bhicaji Bakre & ors. Jam R & D Mehta & D.

To speak to the Minutes of Decretal Order of Reference to Sommissioner.

347-12—Malvi H M & R Laxmibai widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy Payne & Co.

1085-13—Jehangir G & B Gordhandas Haridas Joshi v. Kessarbai widow & anr. Rustomji & Co.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

250-12—Bick. M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukhdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez.

858-13—Amin & Desai Messrs Ruberdos Narsodesa a firm v. Naranji Datyabhai Motichand & D.

1037-13—Payne & Co Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushari v. Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob Motichand & D.

1063-13—Craigie B & Co The Bank of India Ltd. v. Abdool Oziz & Abdulla Basama a firm Payne & Co.

1047-13—Bhai K & G Keshavji Ramji Laklnudas & ors v. Norarji Virji Mulla & Mulla.

992-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Ahmed Haji Munji Edgelow G W & Co.

960-13—Surajmal & Co Pitamber Padampey and anr. v. Meghji Vallabhdas & anr. Uluwalla P & P.

1000-13—Bhat K & G Chunilal Krishna Shankee v. The Krishna Co Ld. In person.

994-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Tulsidas Juggiwandas Divecha Amin & Desai.

1219-12—Malvi H M & R Bansidhar Lachminarayen Messrs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm. Ard. H & Co.

290-07—Captain & V. Amrichand Hazarimal & Co. Captain v. F. D. Davidson Payne & Co Ch. Dd. 20-1-14.

303-11—Captain & V Messrs King King & Co. v. Major F D Davidson Craigri B & C Ch. Sd. 24-1-14 To be heard in Court to.

882-13—Rustomji & Co K Harkishenlal & Co a firm v. Devji Jeevat a firm Ard. H D & Co.

1070-13—Nadirshaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr. v. Madh K & C Jeh G & B.

235-07—Patell & E Z Jaikissondas Ramvillas & ors v. Motilal Keshowsha & anr Surajmal & Co.

BANK FAILURES.

REPORT OF A GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DENIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The "Pioneer" understands there is no truth in the story that the Government of India have decided to appoint a commission to enquire into matters concerning banking business and that Sir Dinshaw Davar has been appointed a member of the Commission as representing the Bombay Presidency.

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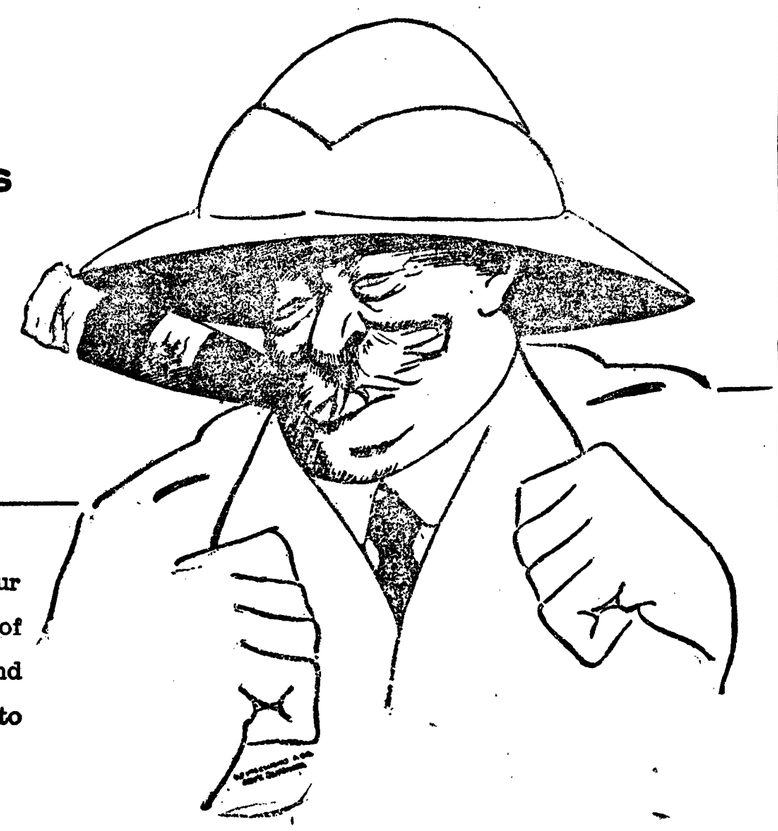

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MADRAS.

SIR CHARLES HOBHOUSE.

A DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIAN'S CAREER.

In an interview, which a representative of the "Morning Post" had with him the other day Sir Charles Hobhouse, the father of Mr. Charles Hobhouse, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and formerly a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, related some interesting reminiscences of his career.

I was born in Calcutta, (he said) and I am the third son of Henry William Hobhouse, himself the third son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, who had a baronetcy conferred on him in the year 1812. My father was in the Indian Civil Service, but, having married the daughter of Mr. Palmer the Commercial King, as he was called, of Bengal, and the private friend and financial adviser of Viscount Hardinge, the Governor-General of India, he resigned his post and entered his father-in-law's business. My second name is that of my godfather, Sir Edward Parry, the celebrated Polar explorer. Although I was born in India I have no childish recollections of that country, as I was a mere infant when I was sent home to be educated. At the age of six, in 1831, I was sent to a dame's school on Richmond Green, and, very much with the feelings of Oliver Twist (this was before Oliver Twist had any sort of existence) I was delivered over the custody of two maiden ladies. Picture me, a trembling little wretch, dressed in a peaked cap, a linen collar of huge dimensions with a ribbon underneath, a jean frock with a belt, and trousers, white socks, and pumps. The following year I was sent to the Temple Grove Academy, East Sheen, directed by Dr. Pinckney, and there, in the converted stables of the house where Sir William Temple wrote his celebrated memoirs and letters, I was kept for five years, at the end of which time, in spite of the fact that I received a good many stripes, I found that "mighty little Greek I know."

At this school there were three remarkable institutions "pudding before meat," "rag week," and "ladies," who superintended our ablutions and administered to us a Dotheboy's Hall concoction of treacle and brimstone every Thursday. Pudding before meat, I think, explains itself, and so does treacle and brimstone both being well-known devices for economising in the matter of victuals, but I should explain that during "rag week," which was just before the holidays, the boys appeared in the tattered left-offs of their predecessors, in order that they might be sent home in spick and span clothing.

RUGBY AND THE ARNOLDS.

From East Sheen I went to Rugby, then under the celebrated Dr. Arnold. There I did very much like the Peers in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," that is to say, I did "nothing in particular and did it very well." I learned to play cricket and hand fives and foot-ball, and I used to go birds'-nesting and studying the habits of birds, but for all that I confess that I cordially detested the place, so much so that even to this day I have a feeling of dislike of it. The fact is that the bullying that took place there was disgraceful, and I being younger than many of the boys, was one of he victims of it. I have learned since, of course, to appreciate the efforts of Dr. Arnold and the uphill work he did in restoring order in the school after the mismanagement of his predecessors. It was during my time that the well-known incident occurred of the expulsion of the "twenty," but I doubt whether any one of them was expelled for bullying. Dr. Arnold dwells in my memory as a rather stern-looking man, with dark hair, dark complexion, and rather shaggy eyebrows. It is my belief that he was respected as father than loved by the boys. My particular chums were two boys named Olivier, whose home, I remember, was at Potterne, in Wiltshire. They were nicknamed "Great" and "Little" "Eyelids." One, I believe, was the uncle of the present Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Tom Hughes I knew very well. We were both "School House Boys," and as such under Dr Arnold's immediate charge. With Matthew Arnold I was only slightly acquainted at that time, but many years afterwards we saw a good deal of each other, because I lived at Weybridge and he close by at Cobham. At this later period Matthew Arnold was in the Education Department, doing work of a routine character, which he disliked, although he was interested in the science of education generally and possessed very considerable knowledge on the subject. But he was a poet. One day I was dining with him at Cobham, and he had a most beautiful set of china on the table. I said: "Is it not rather rash of you to have such things as these in ordinary use?" His answer was: "I always like o have before me things of beauty."

Talking of Tom Hughes reminds me of the famous fight which he described in "Tom Brown's Schooldays." It is a rather singular circumstance that he was not present at it, while I was. Hughes, of course, learned all the particulars afterwards, for they are given quite correctly. The encounter took place in a vacant space at the top of the Hall in the School House. The boys were named Jones and Orlebar (pronounced Orleybar). One of them, I believe, is still living. Orlebar was defeated, but he made a desperate fight. His opponent was tougher than he was, but the fight lasted a long time, and he did not give in until he was knocked out. So far as I know Dr. Arnold took no notice whatever of the affair, but in those days fights in schools were too common to attract much attention.

FROM HAILEYBURY TO INDIA.

When I was about sixteen and a half years of age I left Rugby, and went to Haileybury (then a finishing college for "writers" going out to India as civil servants of the East India Company), where my father at an early period had greatly distinguished himself, earning four gold medals. As for me, I had to be satisfied with a "great credit." The Principal was named Le Bas, and among my fellow-students were Barrow Ellis, who afterwards occupied important positions in Bombay and elsewhere, and Henry Davies, who rose to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The curriculum at this place, having regard to our future duties, was a farce. We were taught political economy, Sanskrit, and Persian, although in India political economy and Sanskrit are absolutely dead letters, and Persian nearly so. Nevertheless, Haileybury produced at all times men fit to govern large provinces and suited as a body to meet a great crisis, that, for instance, of the great Sepoy Mutiny. It is true, of course, that it was the British soldier who quelled that formidable insurrection, but it is no less true that many a civil servant lost or risked his life in aiding to quell it, and that the whole body of civil servants prevented the mutiny from spreading by ignoring it, and remaining quietly at their posts, as though nothing in particular was happening around them. The competition system succeeded the Haileybury system. It is not for me to draw comparisons between the two, but, from what I have heard and read, it seems to me that the men of the present day do not and cannot establish friendly relations with the native, as was done in former times. Railways, telegraphs, and red-tapeism have supervened, and, with bushes of returns and records to sign day by day, the district officer is obliged to say "Fursut nahin" (I have no leisure), or to hold his tongue to a visitor with whom a friendly talk might do much good. I had experience of something of the kind before I left India, and if it be true that the country has its circles of discontented subjects in most parts may it not be that there is not that love and trust in us which formerly existed, nor, consequently, that freedom from sedition or early information as to its beginnings which friendly relations with the natives used to afford us?

I served some twenty-six years in India, perhaps, in an unusual number of capacities during the reigns of Lord Hardinge, Dalhousie, Canning, Elgin, Lawrence, and Mayo. With some of those distinguished men I was brought into only a distant relationship, but I was personally acquainted with Lord Hardinge, Lord Dalhousie, and Lord Canning. Lord Canning once told me that he considered Sir Henry Lawrence to be one of the Paladins of history, an expression of opinion which in after years I conveyed to Sir Henry's widow, much, of course, to that lady's gratification. I had the good fortune, too, to make the acquaintance of that other Paladin of Indian history, as I considered him, Sir James Outram, and to help to heal a feud between him and a stalwart adherent of Sir Charles Napier, of "Peccavi" fame a pun on peccavi, ("I have Sindh"). It was very early in my career that I met Lord Hardinge, for we travelled together when I went out to India, in June, 1844, in the Hindustan. I left England in the Great Liverpool, which was afterwards wrecked. Landing at Alexandria, we went up the Nile in boats to Boulak, thence in an omnibus to Cario, and from Cairo we travelled in two-wheeled waggons across the desert to Suez. There was no hotel at Suez in those days, only a caravan-serai where we were tormented by mosquitoes and other pests. Travelling to India in those days was very different from what it is now. The heat on boardship was inense for there were no punkhas, only wind sails, which, as we were below, were of little use in reducing the temperature.

LORD HARDINGE'S GHOST STORY.

On board the Hindustan Lord Hardinge, was good enough to take an interest in me, although he was going out as Governor-General and I as a young civilian. We had many chats, and he told me a true ghost story, in which an uncle of mine, Benjamin Hobhouse was concerned. My uncle served in the same regiment in the Peninsula with Lord Hardinge, and one day they and a friend of theirs were all three on out-post duty. Their friend was about two miles from where they were having luncheon, but they kept a chair for him, the empty chair being between them at the table. As he did not come the two men began their luncheon without him. In the middle of it he came, in, sat down for a moment, and immediately got up and went out again. It afterwards turned out that the man they thought they saw sit down at table with them was at that very moment shot dead at his post two miles off. In impressive tones Lord Hardinge, in telling me the story, said: "I demand that people shall believe me, for I have never to my knowledge uttered an untruth."

To return, however, to my narrative. At the time of the Mutiny I was Collector for the district of Burdwar, where I had charge of a number of political prisoners, some of them rather interesting men. One of them, Aurunge, Rajah of Assam, said to me: "Of course we rebelled, for we thought your Raj (kingdom or authority) was gone. My brother was as bad as I, but he did not declare himself, and therefore he got all my elephants and jewels and women. I do not care for the women," he added, "but I do care for the elephants and the jewels." Eventually they were restored to him.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIA.

As a Judge of the High Court in Calcutta and Chairman of Justices of the Peace in England, Sir Charles has had an opportunity of comparing Indian and English Law, and this he does very much to the advantage of the former. "In India," he says, "since the Code was established one knows exactly where one is, but this is not so in England, where we often find that one law is modified by another law and the other by a third, and so indefinitely." As to the state of affairs in India at the present day, he is chary of expressing opinions. In the first place, as he says, it is a long time, since he was there, and then, like all men who have real knowledge of a subject, he realises how far that knowledge is from being exhaustive. "I was an intimate friend," he declares "of Sir Henry Maine, the author of *Ancient Law, Village Communities* and other standard works, and no one will dispute the right which his position gave him to speak on matters relating to the government and condition of *India*. Well, I spoke to him after he had been at work in that country for about a year. 'I find he told me: 'that I have to begin thinking all over again.' I suggest to the globe-trotter who thinks he knows all about India after a few months' sojourn there to ponder over those words. For my part, I can truly say that twenty-six years' work in that country has left me but partially acquainted with but one province, and does not entitle me to speak as an authority even on this. That province Lower Bengal, has however, a population as large as that of Great Britain."

PARK SPARROWS AND THEIR LADY BOUNTIFUL.

A pretty scene in Hyde Park on a Sunday morning. The London sparrow is usually a fearless little creature, but it is rare to find it so tame that it will actually perch on the hand that feeds it.

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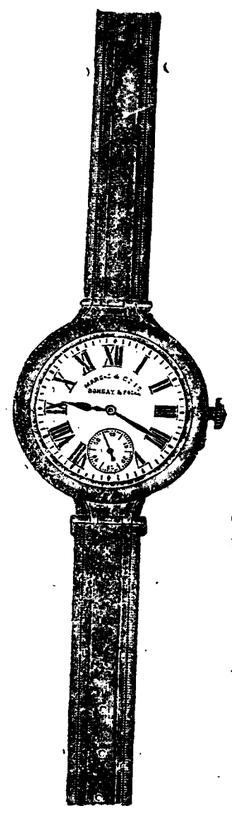

what may be termed an open watch; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

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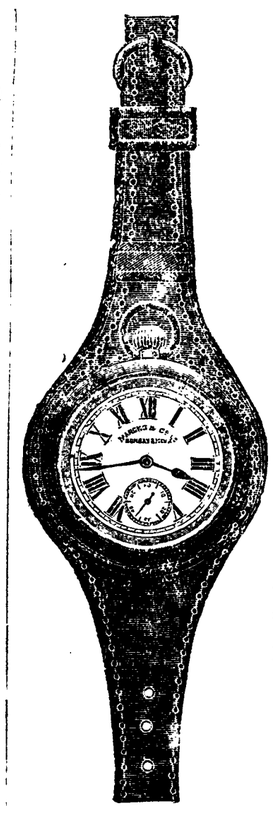

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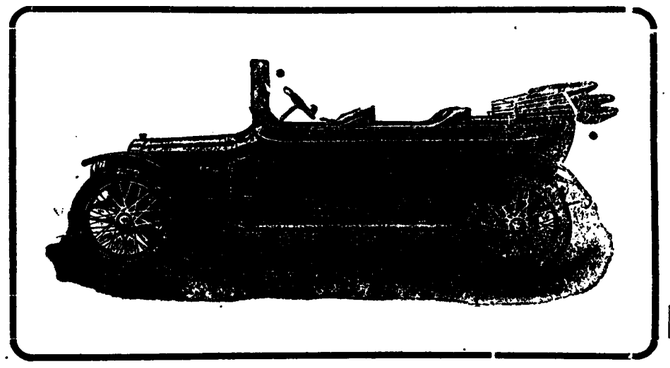

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